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KILGORE'S
Bred-Rite
SEEDS

TRADE MARK

*1945 Annual Catalog
for Florida*

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



FORT MYERS MARKET EGGPLANT
(See Page 19)



COLORADO CUCUMBER
(See Page 17)



**BLIGHT RESISTANT
WORLD BEATER PEPPER**
(See Page 27)

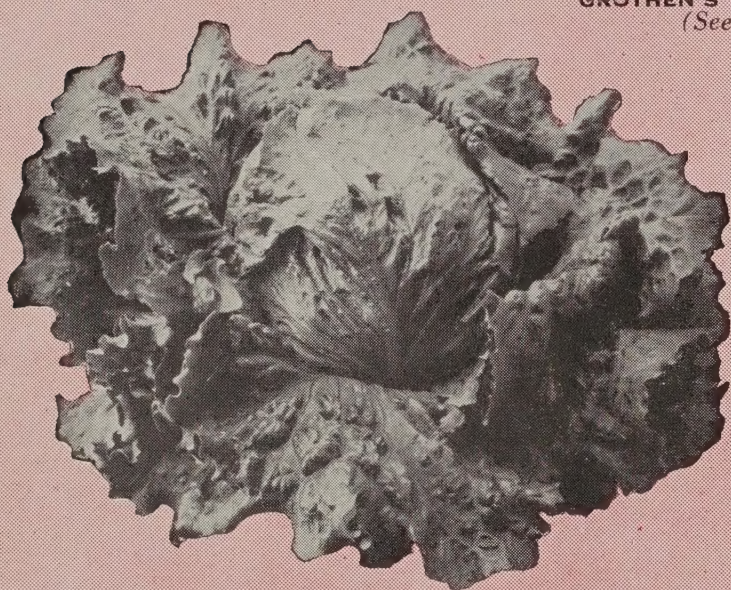


RUTGERS TOMATO
(See Page 32)





GROTHEN'S GLOBE TOMATO
(See Page 32)



**IMPERIAL
NO. 44 LETTUCE**
(See Page 21)



**PURPLE-TOP
WHITE GLOBE TURNIP**
(See Page 35)



**EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK
OR BABY CROOKNECK SQUASH**
(See Page 30)



Zinnias—Sunburst Mixture

**Keep Up the Home Front
and**

Make Florida More Beautiful

DO IT WITH FLOWERS

Kilgore's flower seeds have been especially developed and improved for Florida planting. We list only kinds and varieties which, as the result of over thirty-five years' experience, we have found to be especially suited to the climatic and soil conditions prevailing in Florida. Different kinds of flowers can be grown in Florida every month of the year. (See page 46 for list of flower varieties.)

Flower culture and home beautification in Florida are fully discussed in "Kilgore's Flower Guide for Florida." Send for your free copy.

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Exp. or Frt. Office..... *Date*..... 19.....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED		
Check.....		
Money Order...		
Cash.....		
Stamps.....		
Total.....		

We test our seeds for germination before we send them to our customers. We have the fullest confidence in the quality of all the seeds we sell, but we have no control over them after they leave our hands. Satisfactory germination and production are dependent upon many factors other than the quality of the seed, such as weather and soil conditions, methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing. If we should warrant or guarantee our seeds, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, a responsibility we cannot accept.

[illegible]

[SEE OTHER SIDE]

Cut Off Along This Line

ORDER SHEET

Page 2

The Kilgore Seed Co.

[illegible]

DOES THIS ORDER include everything you need in vegetable, flower and field crop seeds, fertilizers, sprays, dusts, spraying and dusting machines, garden tools, cans and canning equipment, poultry and bee supplies? Extra order blanks and envelopes sent upon application.

PLEASE WRITE BELOW

The names of several of your neighbors or friends who you believe might be interested in receiving a copy of our annual catalog.

NAMES	POST OFFICE	P.O.Box, Street, or R.F.D.	STATE

Cut Off Along This Line

IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

No price quoted in this catalog exceeds the O. P. A. ceiling.

By carefully observing the following directions, mistakes and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided.

How to order

Please be careful to sign your name, box number, street or rural route, post office and state on every order. Be sure to tell us your nearest express or freight office should you desire the seed forwarded by express or freight. *Please write plainly.*

Cash with order or C. O. D.

Ours is a cash business and our prices are made on that basis. Customers are requested to remit when ordering, and by so doing save the c.o.d. fee charged by express companies, banks, and postal authorities for collecting and returning money.

Perishable items not sent C. O. D.

Perishable items, such as strawberry plants, rose bushes, seed potatoes, onion sets, etc., are not sent c.o.d. under any circumstances. Remittance must be sent with order.

How to send money

Remittances should be made by post-office money orders, express money orders, drafts or checks.

Remittance by stamps

On orders for seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept stamps in good condition the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

We pay postage to points in Florida

The postpaid prices indicated in this catalog include delivery to any point in Florida.

Prices subject to change

This catalog is printed during the early fall months. The market on many items of garden and field seeds, as well as supplies, has not yet been fully established. Consequently, prices on these items indicate value at time these pages are printed. In practically all cases orders will be filled at prices indicated in this catalog, *but all prices are subject to change without notice.* Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Export Shipments to Cuba, and the West Indies

For the convenience of our customers in the West Indies we have established the following agencies: M. J. Diaz y Cia, San Martin S/N, Havana, Cuba; Mr. A. C. Kopf, Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines; Mr. F. C. Albury, Nassau, Bahamas; Sociedad Agricola Cooperativa de Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Mr. Leslie R. Mordecai, 158 Harbour St., Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. Georges Coupet, P. O. Box A-25, Port au Prince, Haiti.

Each order of pepper or tomato seed sent to Cuba requires an export certificate costing \$4.00 which is prohibitive on small quantities, therefore, Cuban customers should order their pepper and tomato seed from our Cuban agent.

For direct deliveries outside the continental United States, all prices quoted as "Postpaid" in this catalog are on an f.o.b. Plant City, Florida, basis, and the proper amount for postage must be added to the cost of the seeds.

Parcel-post rates to Cuba and the West Indies

The parcel-post rate to Cuba and all other points in the West Indies is 14 cents for each pound or fraction thereof. If the net weight of an order is 1 pound or more, 1 pound must always be added to cover weight after being packed for shipment. Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less are subject to the postage rate of 1½ cents for each 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces.

War time restrictions now in force are as follows: Parcel post packages for export to foreign countries (not Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands) are limited to 44 lbs. weight, and 42 inches combined length and girth. There is a limit of shipment per week to one addressee if the value is less than \$15.00. For all seed orders of \$15.00 or over in value, except flower seeds, we are required to apply to Washington for an export license, which necessitates about three weeks delay in making shipment.

Shipments to one addressee in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands are limited to 11 pounds per shipment per week, but no export license is required regardless of value.

Air express shipments to points in the West Indies can now be made. The air express rate from Miami, Fla., to any point in the West Indies is 39c per pound.

Stock or lot number on all Kilgore's seed packages

Every lot of seed distributed by the Kilgore Seed Company will indicate on one end of the front of the envelope, or with large seed like beans and peas on a tag attached to the bag, a stock number or lot number. This stock number is a code reference to our records of the history, performance and production of that particular lot of seed, by means of which we can trace it back to the growers' field where it was produced and to our trial plantings. It is recommended that every commercial grower of vegetables retain the empty packages or tags with the stock numbers from which Kilgore's seed is planted. Correspondence pertaining to the performance of Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds should include the specific lot number of the seed under consideration to aid investigation.

About ordering seeds early

Where with certain kinds or varieties of seeds it is indicated "seed supply very limited" we advise our customers to order *early*. However, it should be borne in mind that it is never advisable or safe to hold many kinds of vegetable seeds through the summer months in the humid, hot climate of Florida, under which conditions the seed loses its vitality and germinating ability very rapidly. This is particularly true of such seeds as beans, corn, onion, pepper, eggplant, celery, lettuce, carrot and cauliflower. Whenever such seeds are indicated as being in limited supply, they should be ordered when ready to plant, or if any quantity is desired they may be ordered or booked with us in advance, and we will hold them for you in our special dehumidified or dry storage room where they will retain their vitality until you are ready to plant them.

Return of seeds for exchange

To safeguard our customers and ourselves, seeds may not be returned if seed package has been broken. In case of error on our part, unbroken packages may be returned within 10 days after shipment and we will gladly make correction at our expense. No customer would want to plant seed that had been returned from broken or opened packages, nor would we fill an order with such returned seed. This is one reason we have never put out our seeds to dealers. Our seeds are never out of our hands until they are sold direct to you through our mail order department or through one of our own stores or agencies.

Postal information

The parcel post weight limit for all zones is 70 pounds. Any weight up to 40 pounds in the first and second zones and 22 pounds in the third zone will usually go just as cheaply by parcel post as by freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not easily accessible by freight or express, parcel post service will be found not only far more satisfactory, but more economical. If on a rural route, delivery will be made to your door by mail.

Most Florida points are in the 1st or 2nd Postal Zone; however, Jacksonville north, Live Oak north and west, and points on the East Coast south of Delray Beach are in the 3rd Zone.

First and second zone, first pound 9c, 2 pounds 11c, each additional pound over 2 pounds, add 1c per pound. Third zone, first pound 10c, each additional pound add 2c per pound.

If in doubt about your zone rate, obtain it from your postmaster, and be sure to send enough to cover necessary postage, if the items ordered are not indicated "*postpaid*" in this catalog. Do not have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not it is postpaid. If you send too much, it will be returned to you.

When you order your seeds and supplies to come by express or freight we can send them collect, so you may pay the transportation charges on delivery. When ordering your seeds to be shipped by express or freight, always give your express or freight station, if it is not the same as your post-office.

Non-warranty

The Kilgore Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Its liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seeds, bulbs or plants. If the seeds, bulbs or plants are not accepted on these terms, they are to be returned at once in unopened packages.

Florida home gardens for better health and more vitality

Grow Vitamins at your kitchen door



Florida is one of the most important commercial vegetable producing states of the Union. Florida home vegetable gardens offer almost no competition to commercial vegetables which are grown mainly for shipment to northern markets. Many Florida families who do not get fresh vegetables from their own gardens, seldom get them, at least in sufficient quantity for good health, from the market.

Garden projects should, however, conserve supplies, equipment and human energy as much as possible, because under present conditions, seeds, fertilizers and spray materials, as well as time and energy are needed to supply the fullest possible values. One should not attempt to have a home vegetable garden, unless he or she is vitally interested and has made ample plans to properly plant and take care of what is planted. No food should be let go to waste. Florida people, city residents as well as rural folks, can help solve our post-war food problems by producing vegetables in the home garden, that they otherwise would do without or would have to buy. High prices and reduced supplies in the markets have proven beyond all doubt the vital need for home garden production.

Florida climate and soils are favorable for producing the finest vegetables in the United States. Unlike any other state in the

Union, in Florida fresh vegetables can be grown every month in the year, especially during the fall, winter and spring months when they cannot be grown in other sections of the United States. In addition to producing fresh vegetables in your Florida home garden, plans should also be made for preserving vegetables from the garden by canning for home use, which will mean not only better health for the family, but also a material saving in cost.

Doctors, nurses and dieticians all advise the use of a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables in the diet in order to provide the essentials which are so necessary for the health of the human system. Experts tell us that vegetables contain a higher percentage of these body-regulating essentials, such as mineral salts, vitamins and roughage than are contained in any other food or food products. Statistics prove that people who eat lots of fresh vegetables throughout the year have less sickness and fewer doctor bills to pay than people who use fresh vegetables sparingly. The health of our people has become largely dependent upon the output of home gardens.

Grow more vegetables in Florida home gardens this season. They will materially help produce better health and more vitality. Let our slogan be "What is a Florida home without a vegetable garden?"

THE KILGORE TRADE MARK

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**

TRADE MARK

Is your assurance of quality vegetables in your Florida home garden

How to plant home garden vegetables in Florida

Many mistakes may be avoided by following directions given in this table. The time requirements indicated for crops to reach edible size varies, of course, according to the season, varieties and soil conditions. Allowance also must be made for the relative estimate of the yields, due to climatic and soil conditions. However, the averages indicated in the table will be found to be fairly accurate for Florida growing conditions on the basis of many years of observation and experience.

Kind of vegetable	Number of Running feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people (Includes for canning)	Seeds or plants to provide for a family of 3 or 4 people	Depth to cover in inches	Space between rows	Set plants from seedbed or thin out to inches in row	Approximate time required to produce crop, from seed planted in garden or from transplanting plants to garden (days)
Beans (Bush)	100 ft.*	½ lb.†	1½ to 2 in.	2 to 2½ ft.	3 to 4 in.	48 to 56
Beans (Pole)	50 ft.	¼ lb.	1½ to 2 in.	3 to 4 ft.	9 in. or 3 ft. hills	63 to 70
Beans (Bush Lima)	100 ft.*	½ to 1 lb.†	1½ to 2 in.	3 ft.	4 to 5 in.	65 to 75
Beans (Pole Lima)	50 ft.	½ lb.	1½ to 2 in.	3 to 4 ft.	9 in. or 3 ft. hills	90
Beet	100 ft.*	1 oz.†	½ to ¾ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	56 to 68
Broccoli	40 ft.	1 pkt. or 25 plts.	¾ to ½ in.	3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	60 from plants
Brussels Sprouts	25 ft.	15 plants	¾ to ½ in.	2½ to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	90 from plants
Cabbage	60 ft.	50 plants	¾ to ½ in.	2½ to 3 ft.	12 to 18 in.	62 to 98 from plts.
Chinese Cabbage	40 ft.*	1 pkt. or 50 plts.†	¾ to ½ in.	2½ to 3 ft.	8 to 12 in.	70 from seed
Cantaloupe	50 ft. or 10 hills	1 pkt.	½ to ¾ in.	4 to 5 ft.	24 in. or 4 ft. hills	75 to 95
Carrot	100 ft.*	2 pkts.†	¼ to ½ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	2 to 3 in.	72 to 95
Cauliflower	50 ft.	30 plants	¾ to ½ in.	2½ to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	55 to 62 from plts.
Celery	50 ft.	150 plants	⅛ in.	3 ft.	4 to 5 in.	105 to 130 from plts.
Celtuce	40 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ in.	2 ft.	12 to 15 in.	80
Collard	50 ft.*	1 pkt. or 35 plts.†	¼ to ½ in.	2½ to 3 ft.	14 to 18 in.	50 to 52 from plts.
Corn (Sweet)	200 ft.*	¼ lb.†	1 to 2 in.	2½ to 3 ft.	12 to 15 in.	65 to 80
Corn (Roasting Ear)	200 ft.*	¼ lb.†	1 to 2 in.	3 to 3½ ft.	15 to 18 in.	68 to 87
Cowpeas (Edible or Table)	150 ft.	½ to ¾ lb.	1 to 1½ in.	3 to 4 ft.	5 to 6 in.	68 to 85
Cucumber	50 ft.	1 pkt.	¾ in.	5 to 6 ft.	12 to 24 in.	40 to 50
Eggplant	50 ft.	17 plants	½ in.	3 to 4 ft.	36 in.	80 to 85 from plts.
Endive (Escarolle)	40 ft.	1 pkt. or 50 plts.	¼ to ½ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	9 in.	90 to 95 from seed
Garlic	30 ft.	1 lb.	1 in.	18 in.	4 in.	90
Kale	25 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ to ½ in.	2½ ft.	20 to 24 in.	70
Kohl Rabi	25 ft.*	1 pkt.†	¼ to ½ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	6 to 8 in.	50
Leek	50 ft.	1 pkt. or 120 plts.	½ in.	18 in.	5 to 6 in.	140 from seed
Lettuce (Head)	75 ft.*	1 pkt. or 90 plts.†	¼ to ½ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 15 in.	66 to 84 from seed
Lettuce (Leaf)	50 ft.*	1 pkt. or 60 plts.†	¼ to ½ in.	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	46 from seed
Muskmelon	50 ft. or 10 hills	1 pkt.	½ to ¾ in.	4 to 5 ft.	24 in. or 4 ft. hills	75 to 95
Mustard	40 ft.*	1 pkt.†	¼ to ½ in.	2 ft.	8 to 10 in.	40 to 45
Okra	75 ft.	1 oz.	1 to 1½ in.	3½ to 5 ft.	15 to 20 in.	50 to 60
Onion Seed	80 ft.	1 pkt. or 400 plts.	½ in.	18 in.	2 to 4 in.	110 to 150 from seed
Onion Sets	40 ft.	1 pint	1 in.	18 in.	1 to 2 in.	30 to 60
Parsley	30 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ to ½ in.	15 to 18 in.	10 to 12 in.	90
Parsnip	50 ft.	1 pkt.	½ in.	18 to 24 in.	4 in.	120
Peas (English or Garden)	100 ft.*	½ lb.†	1½ to 2 in.	2½ to 3 ft.	1 to 2 in.	50 to 53
Pepper	40 ft.	24 plants	½ in.	2 to 3 ft.	18 to 20 in.	60 to 80 from plts.
Potatoes (Irish)	200 ft.	12 lbs.	1 to 4 in.	2½ to 3½ ft.	9 to 12 in.	75 to 90
Pumpkin	50 ft. or 12 hills	½ oz.	1 in.	6 to 8 ft.	5 ft. hills	100 to 118
Radish	25 ft.*	1 pkt.†	½ in.	15 to 18 in.	1 to 2 in.	21 to 25
Rhubarb	25 ft.	1 pkt. or 15 plts.	½ to ¾ in.	3 to 4 ft.	18 to 24 in.	90 from plants
Roselle	25 ft.	1 pkt.	½ to ¾ in.	5 to 6 ft.	24 to 36 in.	175
Rutabaga	50 ft.	1 pkt.	¼ to ½ in.	2½ to 3 ft.	5 to 6 in.	90
Salsify	25 ft.	1 pkt.	¾ to 1 in.	18 in.	2 to 3 in.	120
Spinach—Savoy and Nobel	50 ft.*	1 pkt.†	½ to ¾ in.	16 to 20 in.	6 in.	40
Spinach—New Zealand	25 ft.	1 pkt.	¾ to 1 in.	3 ft.	20 in.	60
Squash (Bush)	50 ft. or 16 hills	1 pkt.	1 in.	3 to 4 ft.	3 ft. hills	42 to 52
Squash (Running)	50 ft. or 10 hills	1 pkt.	1 in.	8 to 10 ft.	5 ft. hills	60 to 115
Swiss Chard	25 ft.	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	2 ft.	12 to 15 in.	58 to 60
Tomato—To grow on ground	150 ft.	50 plants	½ in.	3½ to 5 ft.	30 to 36 in.	70 to 90 from plts.
Tomato—Staked and Pruned	75 ft.	50 plants	½ in.	3 ft.	15 to 18 in.	70 to 90 from plts.
Turnip	50 ft.*	1 pkt.†	¼ to ½ in.	15 to 20 in.	4 to 6 in.	35 to 50
Watermelon	75 ft. or 10 hills	1 pkt.	½ to 1 in.	8 to 10 ft.	6 to 8 ft hills	88 to 100

* Make two or more plantings at different times during the season. Number of feet of row indicated is for each planting.

† Number of feet and amount of seed or number of plants indicated are for each planting.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY—A Florida Institution
GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Twelve Kilgore seed stores serving Florida, located at:

**Belle Glade
Gainesville
Homestead**

**Miami
Pahokee
Palmetto**

**Plant City
Pompano
Sanford**

**Vero Beach
Wauchula
West Palm Beach**

Location and plan of the home garden

A level, well drained piece of ground, convenient to the house should be selected for the garden. It should be located where it can be irrigated if necessary and away from hedges, large trees or the shade of buildings. On the farm it should be well fenced to protect it from rabbits, chickens and other animals.

After selection of a location, and determining the size of the garden, a list of vegetables should be made. In selecting to plant, primary consideration should be given to the likes of the family, also to the size of the plot available. The use of a large number of vegetables gives variety to the diet.

In order to obtain the maximum yield of vegetables at a minimum expenditure of time and money, a map or plan of the garden should be made, showing the various vegetables to be grown, and their position in the garden, indicating length of rows and the space between rows. In the case of a small, backyard garden, entirely worked by hand, the rows should

be placed as close together as possible, i.e., the smaller figure in column 5 of our chart on page 3, so that large quantities of vegetables may be produced on a limited space. In large farm gardens cultivated by mule drawn tools, or other equipment used in the fields for this purpose, the rows should run the long way of the plot, and all crops should be in wide rows as indicated by the larger figure in the chart on page 3. A Florida farm garden, properly planned, should provide enough fresh vegetables and for canning to supply a medium size family the year around. A small city garden, cropped intensively, may be made to produce enough fresh vegetables for immediate consumption throughout the year for a small-sized family.

The planting data given on page 3 of this catalog will help greatly in preparing a plan since seed requirements, planting depths, planting distances and time of maturity, which are necessary for the design of any garden plan, are given.

Making a seed bed to start vegetable plants

Small seeds such as lettuce, cabbage, collard, pepper, eggplant, tomato, etc., should be sown in a seed bed and the young plants transplanted to the field or garden. A shallow box or flat may be used for this purpose, or a small plot in the garden may be set aside to use as a seed bed for starting plants for transplanting. The soil in the seed bed or flat must be put in perfectly fine condition, and in the seed bed it should be made into beds four to six inches high, to prevent overflow in case of heavy rains. When the soil in the seed bed is in condition—thoroughly and finely pulverized, fertilized with 2 to 3 pounds per 100 sq. ft. of a commercial fertilizer such as Vigoro or a 5-10-5 fertilizer mixture, applied at least a week or ten days before sowing seed, moist, and made perfectly smooth and level—sow the seed in rows about six inches apart. Very fine seed, like celery, should not be covered with soil, but may be pressed lightly into the soil with a light roller or with a wide board. Larger seeds like tomato, pepper, and cabbage may be covered, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

We recommend the use of burlap or white muslin as a cover over the seed bed, stretching it on a three or four feet wide tent-shaped or slanting frame built over the seed bed, with the sides about 10 to 12 inches from the ground to provide ample circulation of air under the cover. If plants are being started in late summer for fall planting, the seed bed cover will serve

as a shade to protect seedlings from the hot sun, also to break the force of heavy rains. If plants are started in winter for a spring crop, this seed bed cover will protect seedlings from frost or freezes. It may be also advisable to use ground covers of burlap or old fertilizer bags. When seeds begin to germinate these ground covers should be removed immediately to prevent leggy or spindly plants. After the seed is sown, it is desirable to sprinkle every evening or oftener if necessary with cool water by means of hand sprinkling pots in order to keep the soil cool and moist, which tends to increase germination of seeds during the hot summer months.

Success in getting transplanted plants to grow satisfactorily depends very much upon how the plants are grown in the seed bed. For a week or ten days before transplanting, the plants in seed bed should be gradually hardened. This means leaving the cover off the plants for a week or so before transplanting, and water should be withheld from the plants during this period. When plants in seed bed are about six inches high they are ready to transplant into the field or garden, preferably on a cloudy day or toward evening. Water the plants thoroughly several hours before removing from seed bed, and again immediately after setting. A starter solution is helpful (see page 47). To grow good vegetables, a large supply of moisture and fertilizer is essential until the crop is ready to harvest.

Preparation and fertilizing of the soil for the home vegetable garden

The soil in the garden should be carefully and well prepared. Bermuda grass and weeds should be removed with all roots. A little extra time spent in preparing the soil for planting will save many hours of hoeing later in the season. It is best to spade or plow, and apply commercial fertilizer to the soil ten days to two weeks before planting in order to avoid burning the seed or young plants. A sample of the soil should be tested, and if found too acid or sour apply Hardwood Ashes or Hydrated Lime; if too alkaline or sweet apply Sulphur and Manganese Sulphate.

Well rotted animal manure may be used as a fertilizer, at the rate of approximately 25 to 30 lbs. of manure, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. of Acid Phosphate for each 100 square feet of garden. If manure is not available, leaf mold or black muck or hammock soil are ideal materials to work into the garden soil. If none of these materials are available, a two or three inch layer of horticultural grade peat moss (page 58) may be worked into the garden soil. This material is clean and easy to handle, and is a wonderfully effective material for breaking up hard soil, making it mellow, or for adding humus to sandy soil, making it more retentive of moisture and fertilizer materials. After this peat moss is worked into the soil, an inch or two

inch layer of Wizard Brand Sheep manure along with a liberal application of a good garden fertilizer such as Vigoro or a 5-10-5 mixture (see page 58) should be used, applying one of these fertilizer materials broadcast at the rate of 4 to 6 lbs per 100 square feet. If this material is raked into the surface soil a week or ten days before planting, and if well watered in case of no rain in order to speed the incorporation and decomposition of the fertilizer or manure, you will have the foundation for an excellent vegetable garden. If the fertilizers are applied just before planting, they are very liable to burn the young seedlings as they emerge from the seed.

After the vegetable plants are well started in the garden, fertilizer should be applied lightly on either side of the row of vegetables, but not in contact with the leaves or stems to avoid burning, every two or three weeks. This will make thrifty plants which produce an abundant supply of high quality vegetables for the home table.

Note:—All materials indicated above, such as Wizard Brand Sheep Manure, Peat Moss, Acid Phosphate, Vigoro, and the 5-10-5 fertilizer mixture, are available at all Kilgore Seed stores, and in our mail order department at Plant City, Florida. (See page 58).

What vegetables and when to plant in Florida

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY—Bush Beans, Beet, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celtnce, Collard, Corn—Sweet and Roasting Ear, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas—English or Garden, Peppers, Potatoes, Radish, Romaine, Rutabaga, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Turnip, Watermelon.

MARCH—Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Collard, Corn—Sweet and Roasting Ear, Cucumbers, Eggplant, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Potatoes, Pumpkin, Radish, Roselle, Spinach—New Zealand, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomatoes, Turnip, Watermelon.

APRIL—Bush and Pole Beans, Cantaloupe, Collard, Mustard, Okra, Pumpkin, Radish, Roselle, Spinach—New Zealand, Turnip, Watermelon.

MAY—Pole Beans, Collard, Mustard, Okra, Pumpkin, Spinach—New Zealand.

JUNE—Collard, Eggplant, Mustard, Okra, Pepper, Rutabaga, Spinach—New Zealand, Turnip.

JULY—Celery, Collard, Eggplant, Mustard, Okra, Pepper, Rutabaga, Spinach—New Zealand, Turnip.

AUGUST—Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Celtnce, Collard, Cucumber, Eggplant, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Rutabaga, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Turnip.

SEPTEMBER—Bush Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Celtnce, Collard, Cucumber, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas—English or Garden, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Romaine Lettuce, Rutabaga, Spinach, Squash, Swiss Chard, Tomato, Turnip.

OCTOBER—Bush Beans, Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Celtnce, Collard, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas—English or Garden, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Romaine, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnip.

NOVEMBER—Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celtnce, Collard, Eggplant, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas—English or Garden, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Romaine, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnip.

DECEMBER—Beet, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Celtnce, Collard, Eggplant, Endive, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas—English or Garden, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Romaine, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Tomato, Turnip.

What field crops and when to plant in Florida

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY—Rape, Rye.

MARCH—Beans—Soy and Velvet, Benne, Chufas, Clover—White Dutch, Corn—Field and Chicken, Cowpeas, Crotalaria, Grasses—all except Dallis and Millet, Hegari, Peanuts, Rape, Rice, Shallu (Egyptian Wheat), Sorghum, Sunflower.

APRIL—Beans—Soy and Velvet, Beggarweed, Benne, Chufas, Clover—Alyce, Corn—Field and Chicken, Cowpeas, Crotalaria, Grasses—all except Dallis and Millet, Hegari, Peanuts, Rice, Shallu (Egyptian Wheat), Sorghum, Sunflower.

MAY—Beans—Soy and Velvet, Beggarweed, Benne, Chufas, Clover—Alyce, Corn—Field and Chicken, Cowpeas, Crotalaria, Grasses—all except Dallis and Millet, Hegari, Peanuts, Sesbania, Shallu (Egyptian Wheat), Sorghum, Sunflower.

JUNE—Beans—Soy and Velvet, Beggarweed, Benne, Chufas, Clover—Alyce, Corn—Chicken, Cowpeas, Crotalaria, Grasses—all except Dallis, Carpet and Millet, Hegari, Peanuts, Rice, Sesbania, Shallu (Egyptian Wheat), Sorghum, Sunflower.

JULY—Beans—Soy and Velvet, Beggarweed, Chufas, Corn—Chicken, Cowpeas, Grasses—all except Dallis, Carpet and Millet, Hegari, Rice, Sesbania, Shallu (Egyptian Wheat), Sorghum, Sunflower.

AUGUST—Cowpeas, Grasses—all except Dallis, Carpet and Millet, Sunflower.

SEPTEMBER—Grasses—all except Carpet and Sudan, Rape and Rye.

OCTOBER—Clover—White Dutch, Grasses—all except Sudan, Oats, Rape, Rye.

NOVEMBER—Clover—White Dutch, Grasses—all except Bermuda and Sudan, Oats, Rape, Rye.

DECEMBER—White Dutch, Grasses—Bahia and Dallis, Oats, Rape, Rye.

See pages 38 to 45 for complete cultural directions on field corn, grasses, clovers and field crops in Florida.

What flowers and when to plant in Florida

<i>Kind of Flower—When to Plant*</i>	<i>Kind of Flower—When to Plant*</i>	<i>Kind of Flower—When to Plant*</i>
AGERATUM OR FLOSS FLOWER—Sept. through March	CYNOGLOSSUM OR CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT—Sept. through March	MORNING GLORY—March through June
ALYSSUM—Sept. through Jan.	CYPRESS VINE—March through May	NASTURTIUM—Sept. through March
ARCTOTIS OR AFRICAN DAISY—Sept. through Jan.	DAISY—SHASTA—Sept. through May	PANSY—Sept. through Dec.
ASTER—Sept. through April	DIANTHUS OR CHINESE PINKS—Sept. through March	PHLOX—Sept. through Feb.
BABY'S BREATH OR GYPSOPHILA—Sept. through Jan.	GAILLARDIA OR BLANKET FLOWER—Any month of the year	POPPY—CALIFORNIA—Sept. through Jan.
BACHELOR'S BUTTON OR CENTAUREA—Sept. through Jan.	GLOBE AMARANTH—Feb. through July	PETUNIA—Sept. through June
BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOW-ERED—Sept. through March	GOURD (ORNAMENTAL)—Feb. through May	PORTULACA OR SUN PLANT—Feb. through Aug.
BEAN—SCARLET RUNNER—Feb. through May	HELIANTHUS OR ORNAMENTAL SUN-FLOWER—Feb. through Aug.	QUEEN ANNE'S LACE—Sept. through Jan.
BLUE LACE FLOWER OR DIDISCUS—Sept. through Jan.	HELICHRYSUM OR STRAWFLOWER—Sept. through March	SALVIA—Sept. through June
CALENDULA—Sept. through Jan.	HOLLYHOCK (CUBAN)—Aug. through Jan.	SCABIOSA OR MOURNING BRIDE—Sept. through Dec.
CALLIOPSIS—Sept. through Feb.	LARKSPUR—Nov. through Jan.	SNAPDRAGON OR ANTIRRHINUM—Sept. through Dec.
CANDYTUFT—Sept. through Feb.	LUPIN—Sept. through Dec.	SWEET PEA—Sept. through Dec.
CARNATION—Sept. through Dec.	MARIGOLD—Feb. through May and again in Sept.	STATICE—Sept. through Jan.
COSMOS—March through May		TITHONIA OR FLORIDA SUNFLOWER—Feb. through June
		VERBENA—Any month of the year
		VINCA OR PERIWINKLE—Any month
		ZINNIA—Feb. through Aug.

See page 46 for complete list of flower varieties for Florida.

* "Time to plant" indicated is for central and south Florida. In north Florida, many kinds will not withstand the winter cold, and this fact should be taken into consideration with reference to time of planting.

If interested in flowers write for "Kilgore's Flower Guide for Florida"

Kilgore Agencies in The West Indies; Havana, Cuba; Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines; Kingston, Jamaica; Nassau, Bahamas; San Juan, Puerto Rico; Port au Prince, Haiti.

BEANS

Our bean seed is high germinating, guaranteed western-grown stock, from the best western growing areas, all carefully milled, hand picked, graded and fitted for the critical grower.

CULTURE OF GREEN AND WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS. Beans are grown on all types of soil in Florida, and are not very particular with reference to soil requirements. Beans are a very quick maturing crop, and are usually preceded or followed by other crops.

Spring planting in the southern and central part of the State begins January 1 and continues until April. Fall planting starts in August. For a fall crop, plant from the middle of August until the middle of October; for a main crop on the Florida East Coast plant from October to December. Sow seed in drills, 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping a bean every 2 to 2½ inches, and cover 1½ to 2 inches deep. Thin plants to stand 3 or 4 inches apart in row. On muck soils apply 600 to 1200 pounds of a 3-8-8 fertilizer mixture per acre. On sandy loam apply 1200 to 2000 pounds of a 4-8-4 fertilizer mixture per acre, making one application. Soil should be thoroughly prepared, and fertilizer put out from a week to ten days before

planting. There is always a risk of the fertilizer burning and killing the vitality of the seed when both are put in at the same time.

For the control of insects and diseases of beans see page 54. In order to control soil diseases and get a better stand, it is always desirable to treat bean seed with Spergon at the rate of 2 ounces per bushel of seed before planting (see page 49 and 52).

Inoculate bean seed with Nitragin for best results. Hastens maturity, increases yields and enriches the soil. (See page 47.)

The number of days to picking after each variety represents average results secured over a period of years under Florida growing conditions. These figures apply to plantings under normal conditions in Florida, and will vary somewhat in different sections, seasons, and on different soils. However, the number of days indicated will serve to show the relative maturity of different varieties.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks (45 lbs.) to 1 bushel (60 lbs.) per acre.

In the garden make four plantings at different times. Plant ½ lb. to 100 feet at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

BOUNTIFUL. (48 days.) An old favorite on many markets, especially in the east. A vigorous grower, very productive, with large, long, broad, flat, thick pods, slightly curved, of attractive light-green color, stringless when young, tender, and of excellent quality. A consistently heavy producer of high edible quality, if picked early and often.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE. (48 days.) The plant is large, vigorous, erect and very prolific. The oval pods are nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless, and of fine quality and delicate flavor. They retain their color and texture in shipping long distances. Very attractive in appearance, of high edible quality and a good shipper.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

TENDERGREEN. (50 days.) This variety is highly popular due to its consistently high productivity and excellent shipping quality. It is a little earlier than Giant Stringless, and the plants are large, erect, and thick stemmed. The pods average six inches in length, are attractive in appearance, being nearly straight, round, fleshy, dark green, absolutely stringless, and of excellent quality. Our strain of this variety has been developed for uniformity in shape, size and color. A most desirable, high quality variety to grow for home use and for market. A sure cropper, even under relatively poor growing conditions.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid



A typical row of Tendergreen Beans

FLORIDA BELLE (new). (50 days.) This new snap bean was developed by Dr. G. R. Townsend of the Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade, Fla., and as a result of numerous trial plantings by commercial growers this past season it has shown much promise for Florida growing conditions. The seed supply has been increased by us from stock seed secured direct from Dr. Townsend. The Florida Belle is the result of a cross between Stringless Black Valentine and U. S. No. 5 Refugee. It has been selected for resistance to rust and mildew, and for vigor, tolerance to heat and drought and productivity. It produces a large, vigorous growing bush with dark green foliage. The pods are six to seven inches long, flat to slightly oval, straight, with a very attractive light green color. When ready to pick, the pods are stringless and have a minimum amount of fiber. Florida Belle is one of the very few varieties given Honorable Mention in the All-America trials for 1944, which indicates its wide adaptability and excellent, desirable characteristics. This new variety should be given a fair trial by every Florida bean grower this season.

Seed supply limited.

¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10, Postpaid

PLENTIFUL. (50 days.) A very heavy yielder developed from a cross of Bountiful and Sure Crop Wax. Plants more spreading in growth than Bountiful, and should be given a little wider spacing in the row. Somewhat more resistant to rust than Bountiful and other varieties. The pods are longer, slightly thicker, and narrower than Bountiful, flat, straight, and of medium deep green color. Pods should be picked frequently, otherwise they take on a slick, shiny or glossy appearance, which is objectionable from a marketing standpoint. Carries well to distant markets and is a good shipper. They are brittle, stringless and tender.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. (52 days.) A favorite with Florida truck-growers and in great demand on many markets, especially in the Middle West and South. Pods are round, long, meaty, and entirely stringless when young or old, of excellent quality, and a very heavy yielder.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

FULL MEASURE (Long Round Green Pod). (52 days.) A prolific, entirely stringless, high-quality bean. Pods are straight, long, round, and very fleshy. It is an excellent shipper, and of very attractive appearance. This splendid variety is one of the best round-podded varieties.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds



Kentucky Wonder—a standard variety of Pole Beans

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 3 pecks (45 lbs.) to 1 bushel (60 lbs.) per acre.

In the garden make four plantings at different times.

Plant ½ lb. to 100 feet at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

SURE CROP (GOLDEN BOUNTIFUL). (52 days.) An attractive, bright yellow bean, entirely stringless, early, and exceedingly productive, with very long, thick, semi-flat pods, practically straight and fairly disease resistant. Plants are strong and vigorous, and very hardy. This variety is really a companion of the Green Bountiful, and is similar to it except color of pod. Beautiful, large, straight, golden yellow pods give it a very attractive market appearance, and in edible quality this variety cannot be excelled.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

IMPROVED KIDNEY WAX. (56 days.) This variety is one of the finest and heaviest yielding wax-podded beans. The plants are large, erect, early, and very productive. The pods are long, oval, or semi-round (not flat), light yellow in color, brittle, stringless, fleshy, and of excellent quality.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c, Postpaid

GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS

Plant 1 peck (45 lbs.) per acre.

In the garden plant ¼ pound to 50 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE OF GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS. Pole beans are later in maturing than bush beans, but bear for a longer season, and are extremely productive, yielding more than bush beans, and also produce bigger pods. They are somewhat more tender than bush beans if harvested young. For best results, pole beans should be supported by wires or by good strong poles to keep them off the ground. Poles should be 8 to 9 feet above ground, and set firmly in the ground, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and three feet apart in the row. Plant three to four seeds around each pole. When plants are well established, thin to two or three plants to a pole. A better arrangement would be to place three or four poles tent fashion at 3 ft. spacings in the row, and then thin to one plant at a pole. In order to keep pole beans bearing over a long season, it is important to keep them closely picked. Inoculate bean seed with Nitragin for best results. (See page 47.) In order to control soil diseases and get a better stand, it is always desirable to treat bean seed with Spergon before planting. (See pages 49 and 52.) Pole beans are more susceptible to mildew, rust and other foliage diseases than are bush beans, and therefore should be sprayed with Sulfocide or dusted with sulphur quite often. (See page 52.)

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

KENTUCKY WONDER (Old Homestead). (65 days.) This is a popular, green podded, climbing or pole bean, early, and very productive over a long season. Pods are very long, ranging from eight to ten inches, curved, nearly round, with undulating surface. Though thick, they appear slender on account of their great length. Pods are meaty, very brittle, and of good quality if harvested young. The pods hang in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the vine, and can be gathered by the handful. Our strain has been selected for resistance to both rust and powdery mildew.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

McCASLAN. (65 days.) A prolific, white-seeded pole bean, of Georgia origin. The seeds being white in color may be used as a green shell bean, although this variety is used most extensively as snap beans when young. A very vigorous grower and heavy producer. The pods are dark green, eight inches long, large, flat, slightly curved, very thick and meaty, stringless, brittle and fine grained, and of excellent quality if harvested young. Because of the high yield of large, attractive pods, this makes an excellent shipping bean for the markets. Well adapted for planting in corn during the spring months.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

U. S. NO. 3 (Rust Resistant). (63 days.) Repeated tests for rust resistance and selection for quality and other desirable characteristics were made by the United States Department of Agriculture for several years before releasing this variety. Makes an early maturing, long (7 to 8 inches), round podded bean, entirely stringless at all stages and of exceptionally good quality and very attractive appearance. The seed is white. The pods resemble brown seeded Kentucky Wonder in general appearance, although they are much thicker or plumper on the average under Florida conditions. This variety has become one of the most popular green pole beans grown in Florida for both market and home use.

Seed crop a complete failure.

No seed available until fall 1945.

U. S. NO. 4 (Rust Resistant). (63 days.) This variety, like U. S. No. 3, is entirely rust resistant, and was released by the United States Department of Agriculture. It differs from U. S. No. 3 in producing longer, semi-round or flattish pods instead of fully round pods. The pods are very straight, long, ranging from 8 to 9 inches, and exceedingly attractive in appearance. The pods are stringless in the marketable stage, but get stringy when older. This variety is exceedingly productive. Seeds are white in color, and indistinguishable from those of U. S. No. 3. A very desirable variety for both market and home use.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c

LIMA BEANS

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

Fordhook—Plant 1 bushel (60 lbs.) per acre.

Henderson—Plant 1 to 2 pecks (30 to 45 lbs.) per acre.

In the garden make two plantings at different times. With Fordhook plant 1 pound to 100 feet or with Henderson's plan $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 100 feet at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE OF BUSH LIMA BEANS. In general, cultural requirements of Bush Lima Beans are similar to those given for green and wax podded bush beans, but they need more room (see page 6). Lima beans are not as hardy as string beans, and the ground should be warm when planting the seed. Fertilizer should be applied at least ten days before planting. In order to control soil diseases and get a better stand, it is always desirable to treat lima bean seed with Spergon before planting (see pages 49 and 52.) Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping a bean every two or two and one-half inches in the row, covering an inch deep. Thin to stand 4 or 5 inches in the row.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA (Potato Lima). (75 days.)

The most popular and profitable Bush Lima bean in Florida for both fall and spring planting. The plant is of medium size, hardy, fairly disease resistant and very productive. The seeds are large, very thick, plump, crowded in the pod and of very good quality. The pods of our improved strain of this variety are dark green, very large, with a heavy, thick side wall and heavy straight back, giving them body and holding up qualities for long distance shipments. Our Improved strain makes more attractive, much larger, wider, longer pods, which are more uniformly filled with four large seeds than with other strains, giving them a larger and plumper appearance. This is why lima beans grown from our improved strains bring a premium on the buyer's platform and on the markets.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c, Postpaid

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA (Baby Lima). (65 days.)

This is an early variety, hardy and a sure cropper. The plants are small and very productive. The pods are small in size, very short and narrow, thin, flat, straight to slightly curved. The seeds are smaller and not as plump as Fordhooks. This variety matures about ten days earlier than Fordhooks. The plants are more prolific than Fordhooks, but the pods and seeds are smaller.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

BUTTER OR GREEN SHELL BEANS

Used principally as Green Shell Beans, like Lima Beans

Old Florida Pole—Plant 1 peck (30 lbs.) per acre.

Old Florida Bush—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

Dwarf Horticultural Bush—Plant 1 to 2 pecks per acre.

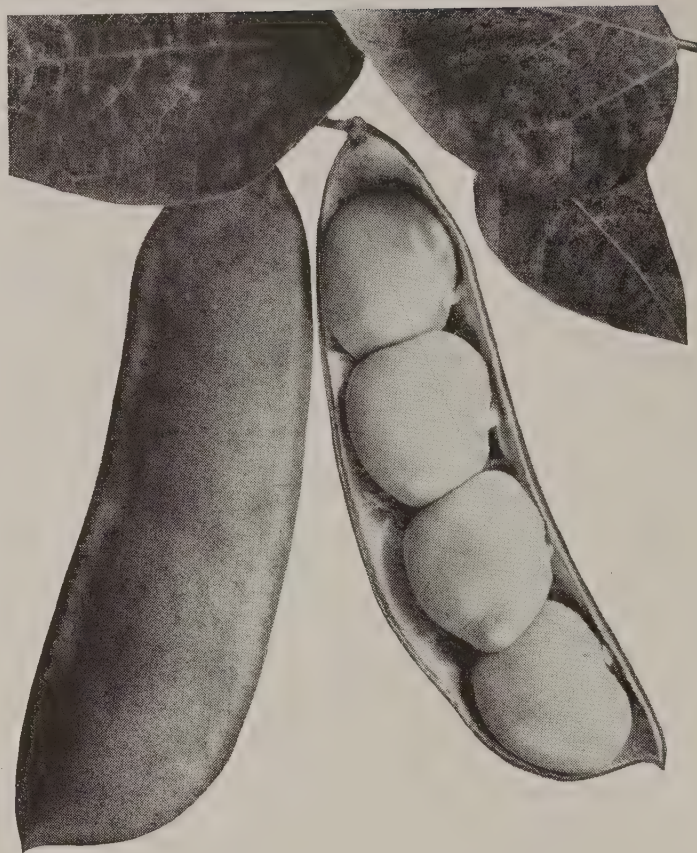
In the garden plant 1 pound to 100 feet with bush, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 100 feet with pole for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

OLD FLORIDA POLE. (75 days.) Culture similar to Green Podded Pole Beans (See page 7). Plant is tall, vigorous, and very prolific over a long bearing season. Pods, borne in clusters, are of medium size, flat, containing an average of 3 medium-sized, flat seeds. Seeds are of buff color spotted with reddish brown. A dependable, prolific variety for Florida.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

POLE LIMA BEANS

Plant 1 peck (30 lbs.) per acre.

In the garden plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 50 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Culture similar to Green Podded Pole Beans. (See page 7.)

IMPROVED CHALLENGER POLE LIMA (Pole Fordhook). (90 days.) Challenger is the most popular of all pole lima beans. The plant is of vigorous growth, hardy, a good climber, and very productive. Pods are similar to Fordhook Bush Lima in size and appearance, being large in size, long, blunt, fairly wide, and very thick, plump and straight. Seed also similar to Fordhook, being large, very thick, plump, crowded in pod and of excellent quality. Very desirable for home use and local markets where a high yield and continuous supply of large pods and beans over a long season is desired.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c, Postpaid

DWARF HORTICULTURAL BUSH (SPECKLED CRANBERRY). (62 days.) Culture similar to Bush Lima Beans. Plants of vigorous growth, very erect, straight and compact, with a tendency to grow short runners, and exceedingly productive. The broad pods mature several days later than other strains of Dwarf Horticultural, but are much longer (5 to 6 inches long), and produce heavier yields. The pods and seeds are exceptionally well splashed with an attractive bright red. This is the most attractive strain of the horticultural group.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

OLD FLORIDA BUSH. (65 days. Culture similar to Bush Lima Beans. This variety is similar to Old Florida Pole, but produces a bush or dwarf plant. Plant is small to medium in size, spreading, with semi-runners resembling somewhat Henderson's Bush Lima. Pods are flat, containing 3 or 4 beans. The seeds are small, flat, and of light buff color. It is earlier than Old Florida Pole, very prolific, drought-resistant, a sure-cropper, and of good quality.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

BEET

Plant 6 pounds per acre.

In the garden make three plantings at different times. Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Successful culture demands good soil, to which has been applied 600 to 1,200 pounds per acre of good standard vegetable fertilizer, 4-7-5 mixture. Plant seeds in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. In Florida, sow from latter part of September to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Seed supply of all varieties limited.

EARLY BLOOD-RED MARKET. (56 days.) One of the earliest and finest beets ever introduced. Uniform in shape, size, and color. Roots very attractive in appearance, slightly flattened, almost globe-shaped, entirely free of fibrous roots or strings, of dark red color outside; flesh of deep purple color with very little zoning.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. (60 days.) This standard variety produces beets of uniform flattened globe shape, very much flattened at the top, of deep red color outside, with a deep purple color with little zoning inside. Sweet and tender.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75

VERMILION (FERRY'S CROSBY) (Light Red Strain). (60 days.) A selection from Crosby's Egyptian, with small tops and almost globular shaped roots. Roots are bright carmine-red. Flesh is bright vermilion-red. Heavy truck demand for southern markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75

DETROIT DARK RED. (68 days.) A very desirable, globe-shape beet, of dark red color, outside as well as inside, without white zoning; sweet and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sow ¼ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

In the garden sow 1 packet in seed bed for 15 plants to set 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

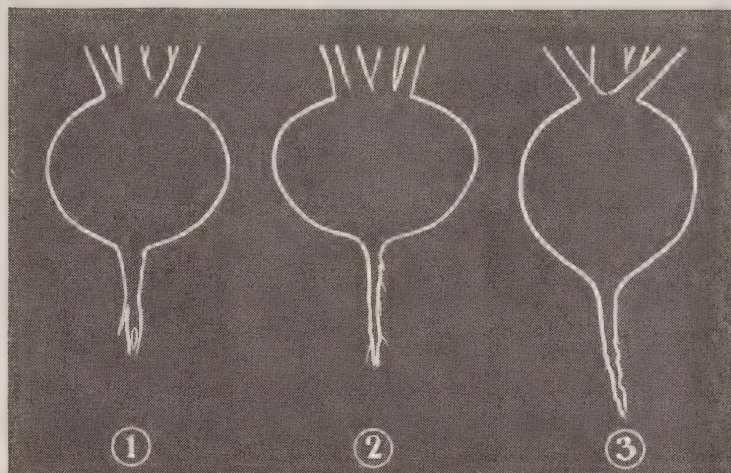
CULTURE. Sow seed and cultivate exactly the same as cabbage.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. (90 days from setting out plants.) Plants grow to a height of about two feet. Stems are thickly set with small, firm, cabbage-like heads, 1½ inches in diameter, maturing small heads successively. Cooked and served like cabbage, and are much more delicate in flavor than cabbage.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.10; ¼ lb. \$3.40; 1 lb. \$12.50



A bunch of Green Sprouting Broccoli



Comparison of root characteristics of beet varieties: (1) Early Blood-Red Market; (2) Crosby's Egyptian and Ferry's Crosby; (3) Detroit Dark Red.

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant one packet to 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant like beets in the fall, winter, or spring, in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 12 or 15 inches in the row. Stalks may be cooked and served like asparagus, or the stalks and leaves may be cooked and served as greens like spinach.

FORDHOOK GIANT. (58 days.) An outstanding Swiss Chard growing to enormous size. The thick, fleshy, dark green leaves are much crinkled or savoyed, and the pearly white stems are very broad, thick, and fleshy. A very vigorous, hardy grower, producing high yields.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.25

RHUBARB CHARD. (60 days.) A Swiss chard that looks like rhubarb. Leaf stalks are of a bright crimson color, which reddish color extends out through the veins into the rich dark green, heavily crumpled leaves.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00

SUGAR AND STOCK BEET

CULTURE. Plant 4 to 6 pounds per acre in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and thin to 6 inches apart in the row.

SUGAR BEET, KLEIN WANZLEBEN. (85 days.) This variety is one of the most valuable for sugar making and stock feeding.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

STOCK BEET, LONG RED GIANT. (80 days.) An enormous yielder and one of the very best for dairymen.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

BROCCOLI

Sow ¼ to ½ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 40 feet of row, or sow 1 packet in seed-bed for 25 plants to set 40 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

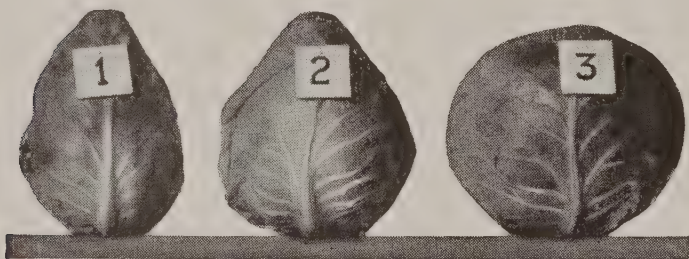
GREEN SPROUTING OR CALABRESE. (60 days from setting out plants to edible stage.) This is the true Calabrese type which is a tremendous yielder. In Florida, seed may be planted in seed-beds from September to January. Plants should be set in rows 3 feet apart, and 1½ to 2 feet apart in the row. When the main head is cut, thick stems form at the base of leaves on the stalk below. At the end of each branch a medium-sized green head develops. These small heads should be cut with 4 to 5 inches of stem, and tied in bunches for market. Stems, as well as flower-heads, are cooked and served like asparagus or cauliflower. A most delicious and nutritious vegetable.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00

CABBAGE

Sow 6 ounces in seed-bed to plant an acre or plant 12 ounces per acre in field.

For the garden, sow 1 packet in seed-bed for 50 plants to set 60 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.



A comparison of our Extra Early varieties

1. Early Jersey Wakefield. 2. Charleston Wakefield. 3. Extra Early Copenhagen Market.

Cabbage is a good crop for Florida. In Florida, cabbage may be planted from August to March, but heaviest plantings are made in September and October.

CULTURE. Cabbage is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly. Therefore, for best results, plenty of fertilizer should be used—not less than 1000 pounds per acre, and a ton is better. You cannot grow a big, heavy crop of Cabbage on a starvation ration. Where planted in seed-beds, which is the desirable and common practice, plant seed thin in drills 6 inches apart, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, using 6 ounces of seed for an acre of plants, and do not make the soil in seed-beds as rich as soil where plants are to be set. When seed is planted in the field, use 12 ounces of seed per acre. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and set plants 12 to 18 inches apart in row, depending on variety and size of head you wish to produce. If you desire small heads, crowd the plants; for large heads, place further apart. For the control of cabbage insects and diseases see page 54.)

Kilgore's Bred-Rite Cabbage seed has been developed and selected for uniformity, high yield, and trueness to type. To control damping-off disease in seed-beds, it is important to treat cabbage seed with Spergon or Semesan (See pages 49 and 52). To control downy mildew disease in cabbage seed-beds use Wettable Spergon or Copper-A Compound (See page 52).

Although our cabbage seed is grown in disease-free territory in the west it is a safe precaution, to control black rot on cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, turnip, radish and other crucifers, to treat seeds before planting with bichloride of mercury. See page 49).

The number of days in parentheses after each variety named indicates the relative number of days to secure marketable heads from setting out plants in the field or garden. From the time seed is sown until the plants are ready for the field or garden thirty to thirty-five days are usually required.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. (62 days.) Our stock has been bred and selected especially for earliness. It is a week earlier than the old type Jersey Wakefield and is just as large. Very resistant to cold weather. The small, medium-sized, conical-shaped, pointed heads are very firm, of finest quality, and especially desirable for home use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. (70 days.) The heads are larger and broader at the base, not quite so pointed and later in maturing than Early Jersey Wakefield. Of uniform size, very solid, and of very desirable market quality. Very resistant to cold weather and premature seeding.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00

GOLDEN ACRE. (64 days.) An extremely early, small to medium-sized round-head cabbage of the Copenhagen Market type, but considerably earlier than most stocks of Copenhagen Market. Our strain of this variety heads up very uniformly and is exceptionally well bred, with inner leaves shorter than the head, and outer leaves growing horizontally.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50

COPENHAGEN MARKET (EXTRA EARLY STRAIN No. 86). (68 days.) Our extra early strain of Copenhagen Market has become very popular in all the large important cabbage producing sections of Florida. It is short-stemmed, compact with very solid, round, medium-sized heads, having few outer leaves, thus facilitating close planting. Our stock is very uniform in shape, and matures practically all at the same time. This uniform maturity is very desirable from a marketing standpoint.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50

EARLY ROUND DUTCH. (71 days.) An exceedingly hardy, and dependable variety of round-headed cabbage. Heads are firm and of high quality. Plants vigorous, small, and compact, with erect leaves and short stems. Suitable for close planting, but must be fertilized more heavily if planted close in order to produce size. Very slow to bolt or produce "seeders" and withstands cold weather better than any other early round-headed variety. Especially well suited for muck land production.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00

MARION MARKET (Yellows Resistant). (75 days.) This is a late maturing strain of Copenhagen Market, resistant to cabbage Yellows Disease. Larger and coarser in growth than Copenhagen, but with the round head and good quality of the regular Copenhagen Market, but makes somewhat heavier yields than Copenhagen Market. Will produce a normal crop on Yellows infected soils where non-resistant strains will fail completely.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; 1 lb. \$6.75

MIDSEASON MARKET. (75 days.) As a result of some trial plantings made in the Everglades muck and elsewhere in Florida, this variety shows much promise. Our strain is exceptionally uniform as to type and time of maturity, cutting over 50% perfect heads at the first harvest when seeded in the field. The heads are of medium size, hard, globe-shaped on short stems. Leaves are dark green, thick and leathery, making this variety very hardy and resistant to cold damage, and also making it a good shipper in bags, the heads not being bruised as readily as other varieties. Of crisp texture and good quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN. (78 days.) A splendid medium-early, round-headed type. Somewhat similar to Copenhagen Market, but slightly later, larger, with a darker green color, and a heavier yield. The large heads are protected by large, over-lapping wrapper leaves. Heads are very solid and of excellent shipping and market quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00

ALL HEAD EARLY. (78 days.) This cabbage is well named, as it is early for a flat-headed variety and has comparatively few outer leaves, being almost all head. It develops a larger-sized plant than the early pointed and round-headed varieties. The large, solid, deep flat heads are uniform in shape, size, and maturity. Withstands heat and drought better than most other varieties, and is a very heavy yielder.

Seed supply very limited.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. (90 days.) This is an old standard, hardy, winter variety. It produces a very large-sized plant, spreading in growth, with few large, broad outer leaves. The head is of large size, flat, and very solid.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00

SAVOY, PERFECTION DRUMHEAD. (90 days.) Savoy cabbage is commonly called "curly-leaf" or "curly" cabbage. It has a distinct flavor which is favored by many people. The plant is of large growth. The large, rich, dark green leaves are uniformly wrinkled or savoyed and curled. The heads are medium in size, hard, and stand a long time without bursting. The best variety of the savoy type for Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50

RED ACRE. (72 days.) This variety fills a long felt need in being the only red cabbage that matures very early, only a few days later than Extra Early Copenhagen Market. The plant is very small, compact and makes good sized, round, hard, deep red colored heads. Very uniform as to type. Especially desirable for muck land production in Florida.

Seed crop a complete failure.

No seed available until early fall 1945.

RED ROCK. (98 days.) Plants large and compact. Heads of medium size, very hard, globular in shape, exceedingly attractive in appearance, being of deep purple color throughout. Our stock of this variety has been specially developed for uniformity and high yielding qualities. In our extensive cabbage trials we have found our Bred-Rite strain of Red Rock to be far superior to other strains of this variety in the development of uniform hard heads.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.80; 1 lb. \$6.75.

RED DANISH. (98 days.) Our improved strain of Red Danish is the most highly bred, heavy yielding, and uniform strain yet developed. The plants are of vigorous, but compact growth, every plant producing a hard, heavy head, with excellent dark red color throughout, free from bursting, and an ideal type for shipment. No more uniform, true to type, heavy yielding variety of red cabbage can be secured anywhere. Every plant will produce a good marketable head. A big improvement over the old Mammoth Red Rock.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.80; 1 lb. \$6.75

CHINESE CABBAGE

Also known as Celery Cabbage, although it is not a true cabbage, and grows more like a Cos or Romaine lettuce.

Plant 1 pound per acre.

In the garden make two plantings at different times. Plant 1 packet to 40 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. This is distinctly a cool-weather plant and should not be planted for a spring or summer crop, because it quickly bolts to seed in hot weather. It should be planted only for a late fall and winter crop. Seeds should be planted in 2½ to 3 foot rows where the crop is to mature, thinning out as the plants develop to stand 8 to 12 inches in the row. May be started in seed-bed and transplanted like cabbage, but usually does better when started in the field or garden where crop is to mature. If started in seed-bed, only half as much seed is required as for field or garden planting. Chinese Cabbage makes excellent cole slaw. It may also be boiled like ordinary cabbage. It is a very tender, healthful vegetable and very nutritious and digestible.

CHIH LI (PEKIN CELERY CABBAGE). (70 days from seed planting in field or garden to edible stage.) This strain surpasses all other varieties of Chinese cabbage. It is sure heading, maturing into long, slender, very firm, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet heads, readily salable in any market. The heads become 18 to 20 inches tall, 3½ to 4 inches thick, tapered near the tip, solid, sweet and tender.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00

CAULIFLOWER

Sow 4 ounces in seed-bed to plant an acre

In the garden sow one packet in protected seed-bed for thirty plants to set 50 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.

No crop is affected more in its behavior by weather and soil conditions than is cauliflower. Because of the frequent spells of hot weather and high humidity during the winter months in Florida, which are not conducive for good cauliflower production, it has been difficult to produce this crop to perfection with ordinary varieties and strains of cauliflower seed. We have been working many years in an endeavor to secure strains of cauliflower which will do well under Florida climatic and soil conditions. As a result, we have found and are now offering strains which are particularly well suited to high temperature and humidity conditions.

CULTURE. We recommend starting plants in well prepared seed-beds where conditions provide for continuous rapid growth. A cauliflower plant which has once been checked or stunted in growth will never produce a large, well-formed head. Plant in seed-beds from September to December and cultivate the same as cabbage, spacing 2½ to 3 feet between rows and 18 to 24 inches in the row. Cauliflower needs a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. Just as soon as the head develops to the size of a walnut, it is very important to draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft cord to produce attractive, pure white, solid heads.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the number of days to produce edible heads from setting out plants in the field or garden.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

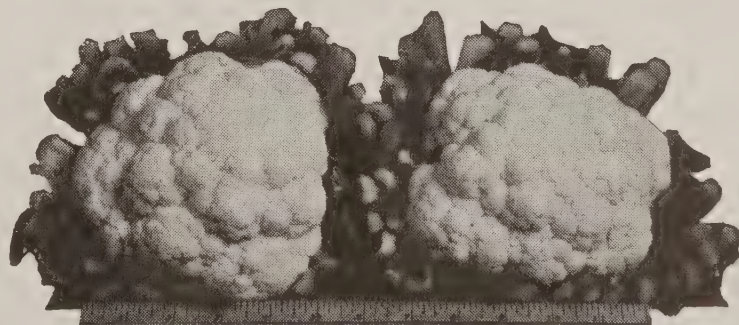
Write for special prices on larger quantities.

SUPER SNOWBALL. (55 days.) This is a very early maturing strain of the Snowball type, which, because of the curled formation of the leaves over the head protects it from the sun and from freezing. The dwarf, compact plants are strong, vigorous, with many short, large, round, broad, heavy, spreading, light green leaves, and a short stout stem. The heads are broad, large, smooth, solid, pure white in color, and exceedingly uniform; under proper growing conditions, producing over 90% grade one heads. Highly recommended as an early winter crop, to mature in cold weather.

Pkt. 35c; ½ oz. \$2.25; oz. \$3.50; ¼ lb. \$12.00; 1 lb. \$40.00

SNOWDRIFT. (62 days.) This is one of the surest headers known, and is especially well adapted to withstand the hot, humid climatic conditions prevalent in Florida. The vigorous plants grow larger and taller than Snowball, are more compact and upright in growth, with long, tall, rather narrow, elliptical shape, erect, growing, dark green leaves, which protect the head or curd in its early growth. The large, snow-white, attractive heads are very deep, heavy, and firm or solid, even under relatively hot, humid growing conditions, making this an ideal variety for early spring production in Florida. Very free of leafy and ricy heads. This variety should satisfy the most critical growers. A most desirable type for long distance shipment.

Pkt. 35c; ½ oz. \$2.25; oz. \$3.50; ¼ lb. \$12.00; 1 lb. \$40.00



Kilgore's Snowdrift

CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON

Plant 1 to 2 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. General cultural requirements, diseases and insects and their control, similar to those of cucumber. (See page 16.) Should have rather high, light soil. Plant in hills 4 by 5 feet apart, dropping 5 to 6 seeds to a hill. Place fertilizer around the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when 4 inches high. May be planted in 5 foot rows, thinning plants to 2 feet between every 2 plants in the row. For an earlier melon crop and to get ahead of the melon worms, use *Hotkaps*. (See page 59). Treatment of seed before planting with Spergon or Semesan is advisable. (See pages 49 and 52.)

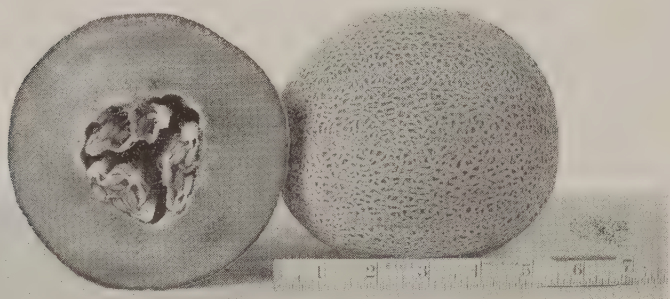
The number of days after each variety represents the time from seed planting to first picking under average spring conditions in Florida.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

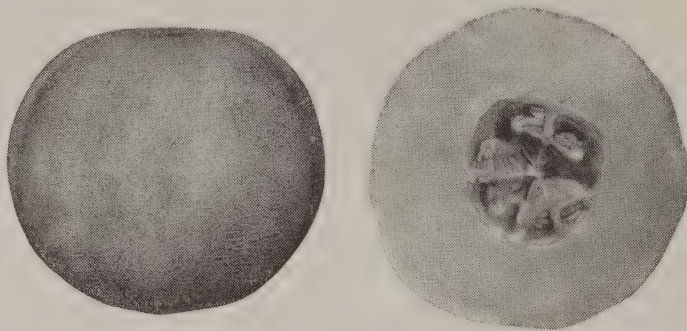
HALE'S BEST, Improved No. 36. (75 days.) An improved strain of Hale's Best, developed for uniformity in shape and complete netting, and with sutures or ribs eliminated. Fruits are round in shape, with very heavy, coarse, attractive netting, and average about three pounds in weight. Flesh exceedingly thick, with small seed cavity, deep salmon in color, very sweet and of exceedingly fine quality. The earliest and best shipping cantaloupe for Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00



Hale's Best, Improved No. 36

An ideal shipping melon



Smith's Perfect (Yellow Dew)

SMITH'S PERFECT (YELLOW DEW). (New) (90 days.) At last we have found in this melon, which was originated in the West Indies, a variety that possesses about everything desired for Florida growing conditions. A good vigorous grower, resistant to downy mildew commonly called blight, also resistant to aphids, and a very good commercial type, making medium size fruits (averaging about four pounds each) very heavy for their size, round in shape but slightly flattened at the stem and blossom ends, covered with a uniform fine netting, free of ribbing, with a thick rind, making it an ideal shipper and market melon. The fruits have a greenish rind, which upon ripening turns to a beautiful greenish-yellow. As the fruits ripen they produce a delicious melon odor. The flesh is very thick, of attractive deep orange color, which has a most delicious flavor. An ideal melon for the Florida home garden, for local market and for shipment to distant markets.

Seed supply limited.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00

BANANA. (95 days.) Grown extensively on the lower east coast of Florida. A vigorous growing, hardy variety, which produces a high yield over a long season. Fruits smooth, slender, averaging 14 inches in length, three to five inches in diameter, weighing about 8 lbs., tapering at both ends, shaped somewhat as the name indicates. Lemon colored skin when mature with salmon colored flesh, of delicious eating quality.

Seed supply limited.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

A FLORIDA INSTITUTION MAINTAINED FOR SERVICE TO
FLORIDA GROWERS

*Twelve Kilgore seed stores and Mail Order Department serving Florida,
located at points indicated on map.*

Since 1909, for over thirty-five years, the Kilgore Seed Company has served the truck growers of Florida. Our experience in Florida has qualified us to supply you with seeds and growers' supplies especially suited to Florida conditions.

In addition to an efficient and well organized general office, warehouse and mail order department at Plant City, Florida, the Kilgore Seed Company has established twelve stores at strategic points in central and south Florida for the convenience of its thousands of Florida customers. These stores carry full stocks of seeds and supplies for the Florida grower. Each store, as well as our large mail order department, is in charge of a trained and experienced manager, who will at all times be glad to help you solve your farming problems.

Kilgore Seeds and Supplies Cover Florida Like the Sunshine



CARROT

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

In the garden make three plantings at different times. Plant 2 packets to 100 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Sow in good, deeply worked, fine, loose soil, enriched with 800 to 1200 pounds per acre of a good vegetable fertilizer, in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, and cover seed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When 2 inches high, thin out to 2 to 3 inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

DANVERS HALF LONG. (75 days.) Our stock of this variety is half stump or semi-pointed, from 6 to 7 inches in length from the crown to the tip. The shoulder at the crown is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, and tapers uniformly to a thickness of about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch just where the root begins to taper to the tip. The tops are a little larger than those of Chantenay, and the crown is flat without a depression. The roots are smooth and attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00

CHANTENAY. (72 days.) Our stock of Chantenay runs uniformly smooth and true to type. Roots are of medium length, thick, and very stump-rooted, averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the crown and tapering to 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00

IMPERATOR. (77 days.) This variety of carrot has been especially bred and developed to meet the increasing demand on the market for a longer carrot. The roots range from 7 to 8 inches in length, with a shoulder diameter of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The roots are smooth, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end, deep rich orange color, both exterior and interior with comparatively inconspicuous core. The flesh is of rich orange color, extending to the center of the root, with an indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of excellent quality. The tops are of medium size, but strong enough for good bunching. For shipping quality, attractiveness and popularity in the market, Kilgore's Bred-Rite strain of Emperor is superior to other long-rooted varieties.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; 1 lb. \$3.25



Emperor Carrot

Developed to meet the need for a better market type



Comparison of root characteristics of carrot varieties. From left to right: Emperor, Nantes (Coreless), Danvers Half Long, Red Core Chantenay, Chantenay.

RED CORE CHANTENAY. (72 days.) This is an improved type of Chantenay. The roots are tapered, less stump rooted, and slightly longer than the old Chantenay, averaging about 6 inches. The interior is solid orange colored without the usual lemon color in the core. The flesh is very tender and sweet, which with the excellent outside color and shape combines to make this variety exceptionally valuable for the market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00

NANTES (CORELESS, TOUCHON). (70 days.) We have the true type, which is long and cylindrical, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very stump rooted with a small rat tail. The color is clear orange-red and the core is rather undefined, being of the same color as the flesh so that it is called "Coreless." The tops are small and short, but heavier than ordinary stocks of Nantes, and the root is very fine-grained, tender, delicate, sweet, and of highest edible quality. An excellent high quality variety for the home garden and local market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; 1 lb. \$3.25

LONG ORANGE, IMPROVED. (86 days.) Our stock is the true thick-shouldered strain of Long Orange, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches thick at the shoulders, 10 to 12 inches long, and pointed or rather tapering in a straight line to the tip. The tops are rather large. A very popular variety in many sections of Florida where a very smooth, attractive, reddish-colored, long rooted carrot is desired.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00

YELLOW BELGIAN (STOCK CARROT). (95 days.) Grown exclusively for stock, very large size, 12 inches long from crown to tip, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at shoulder. The giant among carrots. Pale yellow skin and flesh. Hardy, heavy yielding and very nutritious for stock.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

CELERY

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

For the garden sow 1 packet in a well protected seed-bed for 150 plants to set 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.



Typical plants of Kilgore's Green Florida Pascal Celery ready for packing in Howard crates.

CULTURE OF CELERY

First sowings in Florida are made the latter part of June and continue to December. The main sowings for a winter crop are usually made in July or early August, and for the spring crop, grown principally on muck, they are usually made in October and early November. Celery seed is always planted in protected seed-beds. The soil must be put in perfectly fine condition and made into beds 4 to 6 or more inches high, to prevent overflow in case of heavy rains. When in condition—thoroughly and finely pulverized, well fertilized at least 10 days before sowing seed, moist, and made perfectly smooth and level—sow the seed broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart, using 1 pound of seed to from 125 to 150 yards of bed 3 feet wide. The seed should be barely covered with soil.

We recommend use of burlap or white muslin as a cover over the seed-bed, stretching it on a tent-shaped or slanting frame built over the seed-bed, with the sides about 12 inches from the ground to provide ample circulation of air. This seed-bed cover will serve as a shade and also break the force of heavy rains. It is advisable to use ground-covers of burlap or old fertilizer bags, which have been thoroughly washed out, to prevent burning of seed sprouts, on the bed when seed is planted, letting them lie flat on the ground until seed begins to germinate. This also prevents heavy rains washing seed off the beds and also keeps the ground cooler during hot months, which insures a better stand. After the seed is sown, it is desirable to sprinkle with cool water by means of hand sprinkling pots in order to keep the soil cool and moist, which tends to increase the germination of celery seed during the hot summer months. With surface irrigation, fresh cool water should be circulated continuously around the beds. For the control of insects and diseases of celery see page 55.

When plants in seed-bed are 6 inches high, transplant to the field in double rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, with 7 inches between the double rows, and set the plants 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. The plants may be set in single rows 3 feet apart, allowing 4 to 5 inches between plants in the row. The Pascal varieties should always be planted at least 5 inches in the row. To grow fine celery, a large supply of moisture and fertilizer is essential from the time the seed is sown in the seed-beds until the crop is ready for harvest. Celery is not a profitable crop to raise without irrigation, and it should receive very heavy applications of high-grade fertilizer.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety named indicates the relative number of days to marketable stage or harvest from setting out plants in the field or garden. It usually requires about seven or eight weeks to grow plants large enough to be set in the field.

During the past fifteen years we have specialized in celery seed for Florida. A few of the very best and most ideal plants are selected for stock seed development each year out of thousands of plants in Florida fields. These selected stock seed plants are expressed to our celery breeding grounds in the West where they are planted. Each individually selected plant is enclosed before blossoming in a muslin covered cage, in order to prevent the blossoms from being pollinated by those from other plants. A little seed from each of these individual progenies is then tested in Florida, and the best progenies are planted in succeeding seasons in the West for the production of celery seed for Florida growers. Our stock seed plants are selected in Florida to develop stocks of seed adapted to Florida growing conditions.

KILGORE'S GREEN FLORIDA PASCAL. (130 days.)

A very vigorous, compact growing sort, with large, broad, rounded, heavy dark green leaves, and with broad, semi-round, medium long, exceedingly thick, very meaty, solid, smooth, glossy, attractive appearing ribs, and with a relatively low rib count per plant. The ribs or petioles will average about 7½ to 8 inches to the first joint, and plants will range from 20 to 23 inches over all. It develops a much better heart than other varieties of the Green Pascal type. The ribs or stalks are of ideal edible quality, being very tender, extremely brittle, entirely stringless, and exceedingly crisp. Even the outermost stalks possess an unsurpassed flavor and are surprisingly rich and nutty. Our strain of this variety has been developed for a high rib count per plant, and a somewhat taller growth than other strains. This stock is not subject to premature seeding, and is very resistant to blight, cold and heat, and can be grown at any time during the fall, winter or spring in Florida.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; 1 oz. \$1.50;
¼ lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.00

KILGORE'S NEW SHORT TOP PRIDE. (115 days.) This new strain of the Pride type has been selected for a shorter, more compact top growth, with almost as long ribs or petioles as the regular Pride. It is especially valuable for early fall production on muck, when the regular Pride may have a tendency to grow too tall and leafy. It is somewhat slower in growth than regular Pride, requiring about ten days more time to make. An exceedingly well selected, uniform, hardy stock, withstanding poor growing conditions somewhat better than other varieties of the "Special" type. Especially valuable for close culture on muck where rows are 20 to 24 inches apart.

Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10; 1 oz. \$1.75;
¼ lb. \$5.50; 1 lb. \$20.00

No vegetable requires more careful handling in seed production than celery. Kilgore's celery seed is not just grown, it is bred, selected and rogued with the best of care and attention under our personal supervision.

Damping off control in celery seed beds can be effectively accomplished by six or seven sprayings with Wettable Spergon at 5 to 7 day intervals, using one and one-half pounds of Spergon to 50 gallons of water for the first three applications, and 2 pounds Spergon to 50 gallons of water for the later applications. The spray must be applied heavy enough to reach the surface soil. (See Florida Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 397.)

Prices quoted on Celery seed are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

FLORIDA GOLDEN NO. 15 (SCHNECK'S IMPROVED).

(115 days.) After many years of breeding, selecting, and testing by our breeding department, we introduced this improved variety. It is intermediate between the Old Golden and Special or Golden Plume types, possessing the desirable characteristics of both types. It is recommended especially for a Florida mid-winter crop because it withstands cold weather better than most varieties of the Special or Golden Plume type. Our Improved stock has been selected for uniformly long, thick, round ribs, large full hearts of rich golden yellow color, and for heavy yields of good sizes. The ribs average eight to ten inches to the first joint, are not thin and flat, but are rounded and exceptionally thick. The plants range from 21 to 24 inches over all, making a most attractive pack. This is one of the best varieties for a mid-winter crop in Florida.

Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. \$1.10; 1 oz. \$1.65; ¼ lb. \$5.00;
1 lb. \$18.00

KILGORE'S PRIDE (Regular Strain). (105 days.) The Kilgore Seed Company has spent a great deal of time, effort and expense in improving this stock of the Special or Golden Plume type of celery. It is very early in maturity, produces a vigorous growth, with very broad, flat to semi-round, thick ribs or petioles, eight to ten inches to the first joint, ranging from 22 to 25 inches over all, making a very attractive pack. Unlike other strains of the Golden Plume or Wonderful type, Kilgore's improved strain of Pride bleaches a little slower and does not go soft as quickly. It develops a good heavy heart, and is an exceedingly heavy yielder of good sizes, with large heavy butts. This is an excellent early winter and spring celery for Florida. One of the finest varieties of celery ever developed for Florida. Has been developed and selected for resistance to pre-mature seed stalk development, and does not go soft or pithy in cold or in hot weather.

Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. \$1.10; 1 oz. \$1.65; ¼ lb. \$5.00;
1 lb. \$18.00



Three typical plants of Kilgore's Pride Celery

KILGORE'S WONDERFUL PEARL SPECIAL. (110 days.) This highly selected stock blanches quickly, and has been selected for large, full heart formation with extremely broad, flat, thick, medium long ribs or petioles, ranging from 6 to 8 inches to the first joint. Does not bolt to seed readily. The plants range from 18 to 20 inches over all. This is one of the best varieties of winter and spring Celery of the Special or Golden Plume type for Florida muck. Our stock is more resistant to hollow stem, early seeding, and resists Celery diseases better than most stocks of the Special or Golden Plume type. It is an exceptionally heavy yielder of large sizes and one of the finest long-distance shippers. Especially well suited for close culture on muck and for a late spring crop. Requires somewhat heavier fertilization than other varieties.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$4.00;
1 lb. \$15.00

CORNELL No. 19 WHITE PASCAL. (Ivory) (120 days.)

After several years of testing we have found that this new, heavy yielding variety, developed by the New York (Cornell) Agricultural Experiment Station, is the best strain of the different Cornell White Pascals for Florida growing conditions. It is an easy blanching variety with the thick, fleshy, smooth, glossy rib or petiole, and high edible quality of the green Pascal type. The uniform plants are erect and very compact in growth, with long ribs and short, compact top growth. Plants will range from 20 to 23 inches over all, with ribs or petioles ranging from 7 to 9 inches to the first joint. Stalks bleach readily to a very attractive, waxy white color. Especially well adapted to muckland culture, and for an early and midwinter crop, but not so well suited as a late spring crop in Florida, due to the fact that it is somewhat susceptible to premature seeding in late spring if the young plants in seed-beds or in the field go through a long spell of low temperatures during the late fall or early winter. Must be handled very carefully because it is so brittle, it bruises easily.

Seed supply extremely limited.

Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. \$1.10; 1 oz. \$1.75; ¼ lb. \$5.50;
1 lb. \$20.00

TALL NON-BOLTING GOLDEN PLUME (Linehart Special).

(115 days.) This variety of the special type is extremely resistant to bolting during periods of low temperature. It makes a very short, compact top growth with good average length ribs, 7 to 8 inches to the first joint, with enormous size. An extremely heavy yielder, producing a very high percentage of 2½'s, 3's and 4's when grown on muck.

Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. \$1.10; 1 oz. \$1.75;
¼ lb. \$5.50; 1 lb. \$20.00

CELTUCE

(CHINESE STEM LETTUCE)

Plant 1 packet to 40 feet of row for a family of
3 or 4 people.

CELTUCE. (New) (80 days.) This new vegetable from faraway western China is easy to grow. Plant forms a rosette of light green leaves which may be used when young as a salad or boiling greens. The central stem or stalk is the most valuable, usable part, which may be eaten either raw or cooked. The lower leaves should be removed, and all the tough outer skin should be peeled or cut off before the stalks or hearts are used, either serve raw as a delicious, crisp, brittle, succulent relish like celery or carrots with salt and mayonnaise, or when cooked they have a very pleasing, delicate, mild flavor. Seed may be planted in garden in rich, moist, fertile soil at any time, preferably during the cool weather of fall and winter, thinning plants to stand 12 to 15 inches apart in two foot rows.

Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 45c; ½ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$1.25

CUCUMBER

Plant 2 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Kilgore's western-grown cucumber seed stocks have been especially developed for Florida. Our cucumber seed stocks are thoroughly tested each season so we know our stocks are true to type and best suited to Florida conditions.

CULTURE. Rich, moist, sandy loam soil is the best for growing cucumbers. The soil should be well fertilized with a good vegetable fertilizer such as a 4-7-5 mixture applied at the rate of 1200 lbs. to a ton per acre a week or ten days before planting. The early "cukes" are the ones that bring the money, and to get them early you must figure on protecting them with troughs, because they are very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop. Fall plantings are made in late August and in September. Spring planting in Florida begins early in January and continues through February. Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, 6 inches apart in the row, and thin to 1 or 2 feet between every two plants in the row. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before it germinates. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact, many successful growers make three and four plantings in between hills at intervals of four or five days so that in case of frost or some disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground, which would mean a gain of six to ten days as compared to planting over again. The time gained by several plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profits by securing earlier maturity, as compared to planting over. Eight or ten days' difference in the time of maturity of an early cucumber crop often makes an enormous difference in the price and returns from the crop.

Cucumbers are pollinated by either hived or wild bees. Under unfavorable conditions or in isolated locations it is always desirable to provide a strong hive of bees in cucumber fields in order to insure perfect pollination and a good set of fruits. The bees should not be placed in the field until the cucumbers begin to blossom, in order to provide food for the bees so they will remain in the cucumber fields. Without proper pollination the cucumbers are deformed, or at least a large percentage of bottlenecks and nubbins are produced, and a small set of fruits develop, due to lack of bees to facilitate proper pollination of the female blossoms with pollen carried by the bees from male blossoms.

For the control of insects and diseases on cucumbers see page 55.

It is very important to treat cucumber seed with Semesan before planting. This material kills disease germs in the soil around the young plants. (See pages 49 and 52).

For an earlier Cucumber crop and as a protection against beetles, use *Hotkaps*. (See page 59).

The number of days after each variety represents the time from seed planting to first picking under average spring or fall conditions in Florida.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CUBIT (New) (50 days.) Cubit is a promising new variety of cucumber which won the All America Bronze Medal for 1944 because of its outstanding good qualities. The vine growth is vigorous and the plants are prolific, in season about the same as A & C and Colorado varieties, a little later than Straight 8. The smooth fruits are of unusually dark green color, and average about 8½ inches in length, are cylindrical in shape with blunt ends, without much taper, and with a very small seed cavity making them ideally adapted for slicing. They hold their color, crisp texture and fresh quality well in shipping and on the market. This uniformly attractive appearing, high quality, good shipping and keeping variety is bound to become a leader as soon as it becomes better known among commercial cucumber growers of Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

STRAIGHT-8. (47 days.) The plant is vigorous in growth, very prolific and produces symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits. As indicated by the name, the fruits are perfectly straight, averaging about eight inches long, well filled at the ends and when ready for harvest are smooth and dark green in color. Our improved strain is darker green in color than other strains and exceedingly uniform in size, shape and color, making it an ideal packing and shipping type. Especially recommended for fall planting in Florida, but should not be planted for a late spring crop because the fruits have a tendency to be very light in color late in the season.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50



A field of Straight-8 cucumbers grown under troughs in Florida.



A & C (Kilgore's Improved Strain)

One of the best bred and most popular cucumbers in existence.

A & C (KILGORE'S IMPROVED). (50 days.) We are offering seed of this popular variety which was produced by us from seed secured from the originator, and on which we have made special selections in an endeavor to improve this splendid strain still further. The vigorous growing vines produce an abundance of uniform, exceedingly dark green cucumbers, averaging 10 inches long. The fruits are of uniform diameter from stem to blossom end, are rather slim, averaging 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter, without any bulge in the center, and with a slight taper at the ends. This is one of the best bred and most popular strains of cucumbers in existence. A very heavy yielder of fancy fruits.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

COLORADO. (50 days.) This outstanding variety is filling a most important place in the growing of cucumbers in Florida for shipment to northern markets. It holds its intense dark green color and firmness for a long time in transit and on the markets. The fruits are of medium length, averaging from 9 to 10 inches, and are slender, averaging about 1 3/4 inches in diameter, and are well filled at both ends, of exceedingly dark green color. Very attractive and handsome in appearance and an enormous yielder of extra fancy fruits.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

WAUCHULA STAYS GREEN—SPECIAL LONG STRAIN.

(40 days.) The plants are exceedingly prolific, producing an enormous crop of fancy fruits, and are extremely early. The fruits average eight inches in length and are smooth, perfectly cylindrical in shape, well-filled at the ends, medium green in color, and very uniform in size, shape and color. This strain is especially well suited for fall and early spring planting in Florida, but not desirable for late spring. It is an enormous yielder.

Seed crop a complete failure.

No seed available until fall 1945.

BLACK DIAMOND. (42 days.) This is an extremely early, very prolific variety of the white spine type of cucumber. The fruits average seven inches in length, are perfectly cylindrical in shape, smooth and of handsome appearance. Fruits are very dark green in color, holding this color long after they are harvested and on the market. An ideal type for dill pickles and for long distance shipment.

Seed supply extremely limited.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

MARKETER (EARLY GREEN MARKET).

(50 days.) This high yielding variety comes from a cross of Straight 8 and A & C type. It produces a cucumber similar in shape to Straight 8, but it holds its dark green color much better especially in late spring. Particularly admired for the neat appearance and uniformity of its many fruits, which are of an exceptionally rich, uniform, dark green color down to the blossom end. The vine growth is somewhat more vigorous than Straight 8, making it a better spring variety. It also stands intense heat of late spring better than other varieties. Marketer is exceedingly prolific, throwing an exceptionally large number of female blossoms per plant. The fruits are exceptionally uniform in size, shape and color.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75

COLLARD

Sow 1/4 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 1/2 pound per acre in field.

For the garden make two sowings at different times. Sow 1 packet in seed-bed for 35 plants for each planting to set 50 feet of row, or plant one packet in 50 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Collard is an old standby for winter greens all over the South. May be started in seed-beds or seed may be planted direct in the field, in rows 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart, with plants 14 to 18 inches apart in the row. If it is hot and dry when setting the plants, a moist soil should be selected. Use about 800 pounds of a 4-7-5 fertilizer per acre before setting plants. Collard can be planted every month of the year in Florida, but it grows best and produces the highest edible quality during cool weather. This vegetable should be included in every Florida family garden, as it is very hardy, easy to grow and will furnish an abundance of greens, high in health-producing vitamins. In harvesting, leaves may be cut from the tall stems, and the plant left to continue to grow and produce more leaves throughout the season. Makes a very healthful dish.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety named indicates the number of days from setting out plants to harvest. It requires about a month in the seed-bed to get plants from seed sowing to transplanting stage.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

LOUISIANA SWEET (Dark Green Strain).

(50 days.) This is an improved strain of the Old Georgia variety, developed by Dr. Julian C. Miller of the Louisiana Agricultural Station. Unlike other Collards the leaf blades develop from the base up the entire length of the leaf-stem, making a very attractive, heavier-foliaged type. The plant has been bred to develop a deep, compact, rosette center with a large mass of thick, tender, dark green leaves entirely free of purple or red color. This new variety is highly recommended for commercial growers and shippers. The tall growing plant is hardy and slow to go to seed.

Sold out.

No seed available until about July 1, 1945.

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN.

(50 days.) A non-heading type of the cabbage family, very extensively grown for greens in home and commercial gardens in Florida. Plant grows from two to three feet tall, is erect and spreading, with many large, undulated leaves on a white stem. Withstands cold as well as heat, and adverse soil conditions. Adapted to conditions where cabbage will not grow. A high yielding hardy type, of excellent quality when cooked. This is the old standard variety for Florida and the South, and is used more extensively than any other variety.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

CABBAGE COLLARD. (52 days.) This collard is claimed to have been developed from a cross between Georgia Collard and Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. It inherits the hardiness of the collard, and develops a large, loose cluster of cabbage flavored, tender leaves, which can be left on the plant and picked as needed. Plants are rather compact and grow one and one-half to two feet high. Of Georgia origin and well adapted to Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00



Marketer (Early Green Market)

SWEET CORN

(For Field Corn,
See Pages 38 and 39)

Plant 11 pounds (1 peck) per acre. In the garden make two plantings. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to 200 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

This is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to Florida truckers when put on the market early.

CULTURE. Plant in well fertilized rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping 2 seeds every 12 to 15 inches in the row, leaving 1 plant in a place. When about knee high, apply 200 pounds per acre of a quick-acting fertilizer high in available nitrogen and the same amount again when the corn begins to silk and tassel. This fertilizer application will greatly increase the yield, and will bring your crop to earlier maturity. Ship in special corn crates, six to eight dozen to the package. Early plantings are made in Florida from January 1 until March.

The number of days indicated for each variety represents the time from seed planting to first harvest under average spring conditions in Florida.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. (80 days.) This is a late sweet corn especially well adapted to Florida. It produces the largest ears of any variety of true sweet corn, the ears ranging from 11 to 12 inches in length, with eighteen to twenty rows of large glistening white kernels. The husks fit very tightly over the tip, making it difficult for the ear worm to enter. The stalks grow to a height of eight to ten feet. Numerous tests have shown this to be one of the heaviest yielding varieties of true sweet corn for Florida.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$2.65; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$10.00

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. (75 days.) The ears are eight to ten inches long, with fourteen to twenty rows of large, broad, white kernels. Stalks are seven and one-half to eight feet tall. An old standard variety of sugar corn for the Florida home garden and market. Well adapted to Florida growing conditions.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$2.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$9.00

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. (70 days.) This is one of the richest flavored of all white-kerneled sweet corns. The ears are eight to ten inches long, thickly covered with long, narrow, white kernels, without row formation, and borne on a small cob. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" corn because of its long, deep grains. The stalks grow to a height of about seven feet.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$2.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$9.00

GOLD BOND (Improved Golden Bantam). (65 days.)

This variety of yellow sweet corn is similar to Golden Bantam, only slightly later, and the plant is taller and more vigorous in growth, making it better adapted to Florida growing conditions. The ears are about seven inches long, with twelve to fourteen rows of large, deep orange-yellow colored kernels. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The stalks grow to a height of four to five feet. This is a good, very early, high quality, yellow-kerneled variety for Florida.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$2.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$9.00

IOANA. (68 days.) This is a very productive, yellow-kerneled, true hybrid sweet corn, which won All America honors. The vigorous plants are highly resistant to drought. Plants are tall and sturdy, with large, broad and numerous leaves. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rowed, well filled with medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Covered with an exceptionally tough husk, which makes this variety resistant to worms. The husk retains its green color for a long time, making for fresh, attractive market appearance. Our strain of this hybrid is very uniform in plant and ear characters, and exceptionally productive. Being a true hybrid it is never advisable to save seed for planting.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lb. (pk.) \$3.75; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$14.00

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. (65 days.) Golden Cross bantam is a true hybrid sweet corn that has done exceptionally well as an exceedingly high quality, yellow kerneled, early variety in Florida. The small, short stalk is very sturdy and vigorous. Suckers quite badly. The rather small six-inch long ears are 10 to 14 rowed. Kernels are slightly lighter yellow in color than Golden Bantam. It is more uniform, higher yielding, and far superior to any of the ordinary Bantam varieties. Especially recommended for home use, fancy local markets and for shipping to select markets. This being a hybrid corn, it is never advisable to save seed for planting.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$3.75; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$14.00

CORN - ROASTING EAR

(For Field Corn,
See Pages 38 and 39)

Plant 7 pounds ($\frac{1}{2}$ peck) per acre. In the garden make two plantings at different times. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 200 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CULTURE. Same as for sweet corn except given a little wider spacing—in rows 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and 15 to 18 inches in the row. Grows more vigorously and is a little later in maturing than most varieties of sweet corn.

The number of days after each variety represents the time from seed planting to first harvest under average conditions.

OKLAHOMA SILVERMINE. (82 days.) An exceedingly heavy yielder of very large, heavy ears. The cobs are covered with 14 to 18 rows, and run from 11 to 12 inches in length. Very resistant to worm damage. An excellent variety for shipping, with a heavy dark green husk that holds its color in shipment and on the market. This is the standard roasting ear variety grown in Central Florida for shipment to northern markets.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.75; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$6.50

WHITE DENT. (80 days.) An early, heavy yielding variety, producing 1 to 2 large ears per stalk. Ears are 10 to 12 inches long, with 16 to 18 rows of broad kernels. Does exceptionally well in Central and North Florida.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50

NORFOLK MARKET (Improved Truckers Favorite). (68 days.) An extremely early variety. Ears are medium large, averaging about 10 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of large, white kernels, very tender, and of splendid eating quality. Especially valuable for planting after winter truck crops.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.50

SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE. (80 days.) The ears are large, 10 to 12 inches long, well filled with 16 rows of large, broad kernels, and of very attractive appearance. The long tight husks protect the ears from worms.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00

WHITE TUXPAN AND YELLOW TUXPAN. (85 days.) These two varieties are highly recommended for the Everglades muck and South Florida. They grow to a height of 12 to 14 feet. Ears are long, ranging from 12 to 14 inches, large and heavy, with 14 to 16 rows of kernels. Husks are very long and tight, virtually making it impossible for the ear worms to enter.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.50

EGGPLANT

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

For the garden sow one packet in seed-bed for 17 plants to set 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.



A field of Kilgore's Bred-Rite Ft. Myers Market eggplant at harvest time.

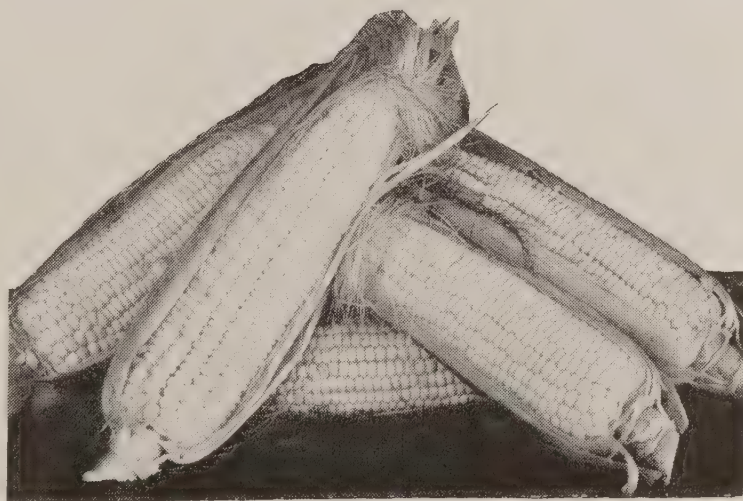
We offer the best eggplant seed for Florida. Our northern seed growing fields are thoroughly inspected each season for trueness to type and freedom from mixture and disease.

CULTURE. For a spring crop, plant seed in November, December, and January; for the fall crop, plant in June, July, and August, in muslin or burlap-covered seed-beds. When set in the open, the plants may need some protection from the sun. Many growers use palmetto fans, stuck slanting on the south side of the hill, which will keep the sun from striking the newly set plants with full force. Have rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use not less than a ton of high grade fertilizer per acre. For the control of insects and diseases of eggplant see page 55.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety named indicates the number of days to first marketable fruits, from setting out plants in the field or garden. It usually requires six to eight weeks to produce plants for field setting.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Ioana Sweet Corn

FT. MYERS MARKET. (83 days.) We were the first to introduce this variety, which is today the leading variety grown in Florida, and is gaining in popularity throughout the South, due to the increased demand for this type in Northern markets. Our breeding department has made special selections in order to improve the variety for uniformity in type of plant, size, shape and color of fruit. In numerous tests which we have conducted with our improved strain of this variety in different parts of Florida, we have found it to be superior to others in the fact that it produces immense yields of large sized fancy fruits over a long period. The plants are of the high-bush type, producing a very tall, vigorous growth. The fruits are slightly elongated, cylindrical in shape, never producing a necky stem end, and they possess an intense deep black color so much in demand among buyers and in the markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00

FLORIDA HIGH-BUSH. (85 days.) This is a very heavy-yielding stock. The plants are vigorous, tall and upright in growth, holding all the fruits well off the ground, thus preventing rot. They resist drought and wet weather better than most other varieties. The fruits are elongated, cylindrical in shape, and of a dark purplish color. An excellent shipper and a good keeper.

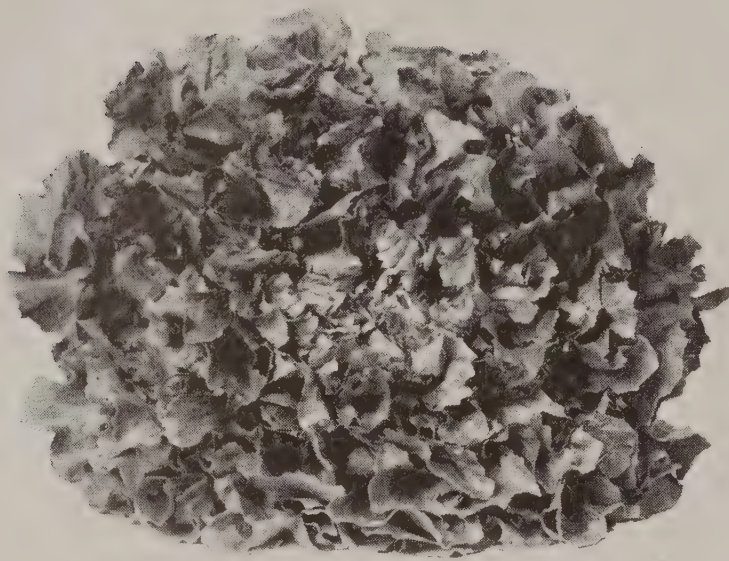
Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; 1 lb. \$5.75

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. (85 days.) This special and distinct development of the high-bush type of Eggplant was selected for larger, shorter fruits than are produced by Florida High-Bush. They are dark purple, of better shape and color than other high-bush strains, and of a very attractive market appearance. Bears all its fruits entirely off the ground.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; 1 lb. \$5.75

BLACK BEAUTY. (80 days.) An early variety of the low-bush type, producing a low, bushy plant with large, very beautiful, glossy black fruits, short, thick and oval, or egg-shaped. Desirable sort for market as the fruit holds its attractive black color for a long time, but not well adapted for low, wet lands, because the fruits are not held up off the ground and are subject to rotting, except on high, dry soils.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; 1 lb. \$5.75



Escarolle—Improved Florida Deep Heart

ENDIVE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre in the field.

For the garden sow one packet in seed-bed for 50 plants to set 40 feet of row, or plant one packet to 40 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant from August to February in seed-beds or in the fields or garden the same as lettuce. Set in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the row. Soil and fertilizer requirements are the same as for lettuce. (See page 21.) The bleached center leaves of Endive make a delicious salad used raw, especially when mixed with lettuce and other green salads. It is also valuable for flavoring soups and stews, and for greens boiled like spinach.

The number of days indicated after each variety is the number of days from seed planting in the field or garden to edible or harvest stage.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

ESCAROLLE—IMPROVED FLORIDA DEEP HEART.

(90 days.) One of the very best and most profitable types to grow commercially. In great demand on northern markets, and well adapted to Florida soil and climatic conditions. The leaves are large, broad, thick, slightly crumpled, of medium green color, with thick, nearly white midribs. Our improved stock of this variety is of the full-heart type, developing an upright growth, producing a very heavy, thick matted plant with large, deep, well-blanching creamy white hearts. This improved variety has completely replaced the old Broad Leaved Batavian in commercial production.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

GREEN CURLED. (Green Ribbed, Ruffec Strain.)

(95 days.) Sometimes called "Chicory." A hardy vigorous sort, with deep green, curled, finely cut leaves, giving a mossy appearance. The midrib is thick, broad, green, tender and fleshy. A dense mass of deeply divided leaves forms the head which blanches readily to a beautiful creamy white. The plant is hardy and vigorous.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

DEEP HEART FRINGED. (New) (90 days.) This is an entirely new type of Endive, between Florida Deep Heart and Green Curled, but somewhat more upright in growth than either, and with broader leaves than Green Curled, and makes a stronger and more robust plant than Green Curled. Outer leaves turn upward, making plants less susceptible to bottom rots than other Endives. The extra deep, well filled hearts, blanch easily and naturally to a clear, creamy yellow; are of the highest, tender quality, and make an attractive, delicious, appetizing salad.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

GARLIC (90 days)

Plant 1 pound to 30 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Garlic sets come in the form of large garlic bulbs which are divided into so-called sets or cloves, which are planted the same as onion sets, from August to November, in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, setting the cloves about 4 inches apart in the row. Garlic is a southern crop and does exceptionally well in Florida. The bulbs are used for flavoring soups and stews. They should be stored in a dry, airy place until used.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 75c; postpaid.

KALE

Plant 1 ounce to 100 feet of row, or 1 packet to 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Kale is grown for greens. Plant in Florida from August to April, in row $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and for large plants thin to 20 to 24 inches apart in the row. The plants are extremely hardy, withstanding the coldest weather in any part of Florida. The plants also stand heat, and can be grown almost the year around in Florida, except in midsummer.

DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH. (70 days from seed sowing to edible stage.) This is the most desirable hardy variety for Florida and for the markets. It forms a handsome, dwarf, spreading plant with many long, heavy, finely curled, attractive, blue-green, plumelike leaves. Our stock is exceptionally well-bred, uniform and very attractive. The flavor of the leaves when boiled is delicate making it popular wherever grown. This vegetable ranks highest in vitamin content.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00

KOHL RABI

For the garden make short row plantings at different times. Plant 1 packet to 25 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, thinning to from 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Planting every ten days will give a succession of tender, fleshy stems until hot weather. Start fall planting in September, and successive plantings can be made until early spring.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. (50 days from seed sowing to edible stage.) Extremely early, with distinctly small tops. The fleshy stems, or so-called bulbs, are formed above ground and are very light green, very tender and delicate, and of best quality if used when about 2 inches in diameter, before fully grown. Prepare by boiling the same as turnips. They make a delicious and nutritious dish.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.50

LEEK

Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 3 lbs. per acre in the field.

For the garden sow 1 pkt. in seed-bed for 120 plants to set 50 feet of row, or plant 1 pkt. to 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Leek seed may be planted any time during the fall or winter directly in the field, or preferably in seed-beds, in good rich soil. When plants in seed-beds are six to eight inches high, transplant to rows 18 inches apart, and 5 to 6 inches apart in the row, or thin out to this spacing in the field. The long, thick, fleshy blanched stems of leek when boiled and served with a butter or cream dressing are delicious. They are also used for seasoning and flavoring soups and stews, and in salads, and may be eaten like green onions. The stems are eight to ten inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. When marketed they are tied in bunches with twelve leeks to a bunch.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. (140 days from seed planting in field or garden to full edible stage.) This is by far the heaviest yielding and the best variety for Florida growing conditions. It makes larger and thicker, more fleshy stems than other varieties.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65; 1 lb. \$9.50

LETTUCE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre in field.

For the garden make two plantings at different times. Sow 1 packet in a protected seed-bed for 60 to 80 plants to set 50 to 75 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people, or plant 1 packet of seed in 50 to 75 feet of row at each planting.

CULTURE. First sowings are made in Florida the beginning of September and continue until March. Low, damp soil is best suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness, and high edible quality. Therefore, the land must be highly fertilized and moist. In Florida about one ton per acre of 4-5-5 fertilizer is commonly used for this crop, except the Imperial type, where 800 to 1200 pounds per acre of a 3-8-8 fertilizer is recommended. It is advisable to treat lettuce seed with Spergon (see page 49) just before sowing, which has a tendency to repel ants and prevents them from carrying seed away. Broadcast the seed on good moist seed-beds that have been thoroughly prepared, or sow in rows six inches apart and use a light roller to press seed into soil. A pound of seed sown broadcast plants a bed three feet by a hundred yards. Place burlap or well-washed old fertilizer sacks over the beds until seeds sprout. Old fertilizer sacks must be thoroughly washed before using to prevent burning of seed sprouts. Be sure seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed is planted. In hot weather germination may be hastened and improved by placing moistened lettuce seed in moist cloth in the icebox for several days before sowing. In level culture, lettuce plants are usually set 15 by 15 inches in the field, or in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, and 10 to 15 inches in the row, or in double rows 16 inches apart, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet from center to center of double rows, and 14 inches in the rows. Plants should be watered as set in field.

Rusting of head lettuce and Romaine is usually due to boron deficiency. To prevent or stop this trouble, it is recommended to spray with 1 lb. borax to 50 gallons of water. This should be applied at the rate of not more than a total of 4 pounds borax per acre in two applications. Too much borax is toxic.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety named represents the time required to develop marketable heads from the planting of seed in seed-bed or in the field or garden under average Florida conditions.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

IMPERIAL NO. 44. (82 days.) This variety is exceedingly slow to go to seed, even if started in hot weather or early fall, or if grown in very late spring in Florida. It is one of the safest varieties of the Iceberg type from the standpoint of high temperature tolerance. It matures slightly earlier, makes slightly smaller, flatter and broader heads than No. 847. To get good size requires somewhat heavier fertilization than No. 847. It produces exceedingly solid, hard heads, of high quality over a long season. It can be planted earlier—before September 25th, and later—after December, than can be No. 847 in Central and South Florida. It is especially well suited for Florida muck-land culture.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.40

GREAT LAKES. (83 days.) This variety of the Iceberg type lettuce was introduced by us to Florida growers. As a result of commercial trial plantings in different sections of Florida, this variety shows much promise, especially as a late spring hot weather variety. In our comparative trials it consistently cut a higher percentage of marketable heads than either No. 44 or No. 847. The plants of Great Lakes are large, vigorous and have a distinctive, deep grassy-green, attractive appearance. Leaves are large, with rather deeply serrated margins, and very heavy midribs. The heads are relatively large, compact, firm and solid, with abundant wrapper leaves which cover the heads, protecting them from cold and heat injury. Experience indicates that Great Lakes will stand higher temperatures, is much less subject to bottom rot, tip burn and slime rot, and does not bolt as readily as either 847 or 44. It offers a splendid possibility for prolonging the Florida lettuce growing season in late spring, and in early fall. Our trials indicate this variety does as well or better than other varieties of this type throughout the entire lettuce planting season in Florida. This variety won a medal in the All-America selections of 1943, which is conclusive evidence of its superior characteristics.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00



Ocoee White Boston

OCOEE WHITE BOSTON. (75 days.) This strain of White Boston was originated and developed in the Winter Garden section of Florida, and has been selected under Florida conditions for the development of a large framed lettuce similar to Big Boston. It produces larger heads, and bigger yields than any other strain of White Boston.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

BIG BOSTON. (75 days.) The heads are of cabbage or butter-head type, large-sized, broad, slightly spreading, globular, with a broad shoulder at the base. The outer leaves are broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge, medium light green with a tinge of brown on outer leaf margins.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60; 1 lb. \$2.00

IMPERIAL NO. 847 (Florida Iceberg). (84 days.) This variety of the Iceberg type makes heads that have a very large frame, with a solid, compact, well bleached base, round in shape and medium green in color, very large and heavy. This variety is somewhat more sensitive to heat than Iceberg No. 44, and is especially recommended for a crop to be harvested in midwinter in Florida, at which season it produces heads of the highest quality. It should not be planted prior to October 15th or after December, in central and south Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00

SIMPSON, BLACK-SEEDED. (46 days.) The best large, very early, non-heading or leaf variety. The leaves are very broad, much blistered and crumpled, and excessively frilled on the borders, light yellowish green in color, very tender, of fine delicate texture, and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

ROMAINE (WHITE PARIS COS OR TRIANON COS). (66 days.) This variety forms a large, medium green, well-folded head with blunt top, and when properly grown it is very sweet, crisp, mild, and of fine quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

KILGORE'S MAMMOTH ROMAINE. (73 days.) Our Mammoth Romaine is taller and much more vigorous and makes much larger heads with correspondingly heavier yields compared to other strains of Romaine or Cos lettuce. See second paragraph under "Culture" for control of rusting.

Seed crop a complete failure.

No seed available until fall 1945

MUSTARD

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

In the garden make two plantings at different times. Plant 1 packet to 40 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.



Chinese Smooth Leaved (Elephant's Ear) Mustard

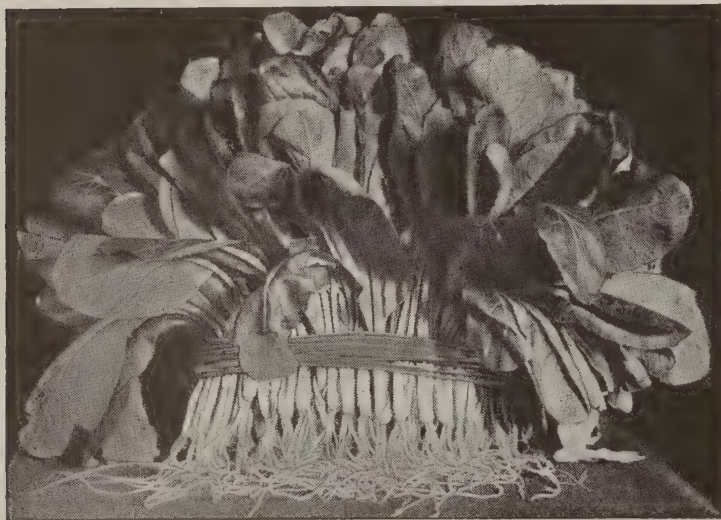
Florida Broad Leaved Mustard

CULTURE. General cultural directions similar to those for cabbage (see page 10), except seed is always planted direct in the field or garden. Mustard is one of the quickest growing greens. Sow seed August to March in good, rich garden soil in rows 24 inches apart and thin to 8 to 10 inches in the row. Heavy fertilization with a fertilizer mixture high in nitrogen or ammonia and moist soil are conducive for quick growth, high yield and good edible quality. Does best, and has most agreeable flavor, when grown in cool weather of late fall, winter and early spring. Makes a very healthy, nutritious dish, high in food value, when boiled for greens.

The number of days after each variety indicates the time from seed planting in the field or garden to harvest stage.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.



Tendergreen (Mustard Spinach)

Especially Adapted to Florida

FLORIDA BROAD LEAVED. (40 days.) The large, rapidly growing plants are rather tall and upright in growth, with very large, thick, broad, smooth, round or oval, (8 to 10 inches long and 8 inches wide), bright medium green leaves. The leaves have a large, distinct, flattened, whitish stem and midrib. It produces more leaf growth than other varieties. Plants stand a long time without bolting to seed, and do well in hot weather. Of excellent edible quality, the flavor being very mild. Fine for greens and salads.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

CHINESE SMOOTH LEAVED (ELEPHANT'S EAR.) (40 days.) This is a very popular variety and is a hardy and vigorous grower. It produces large, broad, elongated or oblong-shaped leaves (9 to 10 inches long and 6 inches wide) which are slightly crumpled and of medium dark green color. The leaves have a small, rounded midrib and differ in this respect as well as in shape of leaf from the Florida Broadleaved. Tender and of excellent quality, of mildly pungent flavor, when boiled for greens. Does not shoot to seed quickly.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

FORDHOOK FANCY. (42 days.) A very hardy, vigorous, upright grower, producing large, beautiful bright green, very deeply fringed leaves, attractive in appearance. A very heavy yielder. The plants stand a long time without bolting to seed, and do well in hot weather. Of good edible quality, crisp and tender in texture, and very mild in flavor. Our stock of this variety is exceptionally well bred and uniformly true to type.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

TENDERGREEN (MUSTARD SPINACH) (45 days.) Although not a true mustard, it is like a quick growing mild mustard, with a spinach flavor, and remains tender even in dry, hot weather. An all-season plant, as it withstands heat and may be planted throughout the spring and summer. The smooth, oblong leaves are very dark green in color, with small white midribs. Very slow to bolt to seed. It combines the flavor of mustard and spinach.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

OKRA

Plant 8 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant 1 ounce to 75 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Okra does wonderfully well all over Florida where the young seed pods are used in different ways and are highly esteemed. In addition to being served alone, pods are used in soups and stews to which they give body. It is a healthful vegetable, and should be planted in every Florida garden. We have done a great deal of work on our seed stocks of this valuable Florida vegetable.

Each year, we make special selections for stock seed from only the best, earliest-maturing plants. Our seed-growing fields are carefully rogued so as to eliminate any slightly off-type plants. We are confident we have the best strains of okra seed obtainable anywhere.

CULTURE. Okra can be planted in Florida any time from February until September, but it is a warm-weather plant and will not do much until the ground becomes warm; in fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. It can be planted in almost any kind of soil. We consider it one of the easiest and safest money crops that can be planted. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet apart and sow thinly in the drill. When three to four inches high, thin out to one plant every 15 to 20 inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard and the young plants will stop bearing pods. Plants should bear for several months after harvesting starts. Okra does best on sandy loam soil with a fair amount of fertility.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH (LONG GREEN). (New improved strain) (56 days.) This is a very heavy producer, and a sure money maker when grown for shipment to distant markets. The pods are long, usually about 7 inches, straight, slender, tapered, ridged, dark green, meaty. They retain their tenderness and green color for a long time in transit and on the markets. Our new improved strain of this variety is very early and extremely productive. The plants will average between $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. in height, and are literally covered with pods from the ground up. This improved strain is much earlier, more productive, and makes shorter plants than the regular old strains of Perkins' Long Green.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c

DWARF GREEN EARLY (LOW BEARING). (50 days.) This is an improved, highly bred, especially selected pure stock, developed especially for Florida growing. The plant is of dwarf growth, ranging from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, extremely early and very productive. The pods are set very close to the ground, and are very thickly set up the entire length of the stalk, often developing 25 to 30 pods on a 2 foot plant. Pods resemble those of Perkins', are long, dark green, ridged, average 7 inches in length, are pointed, tender and of good quality.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c

WHITE VELVET. (60 days.) This is an old standard variety, and is grown principally for home use and local market. The plants grow to a height of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, mature late, and are very productive. The pods are round, long, pointed, averaging about six inches, smooth, free of ridges, very tender, of medium size, and are creamy white in color. The best of all smooth white varieties.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c

For over 35 years, the Kilgore Seed Company has specialized in seeds for Florida, until today we pride ourselves on the reputation we have gained of handling the very best seeds that can be produced anywhere for Florida growers.



Clemson Spineless okra plant and pods

CLEMSON SPINELESS. (55 days.) This is an entirely new type of okra, originated and developed by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. The plants are semi-dwarf, growing to a height of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet on fairly good soil and have less foliage than Perkins'. They produce uniform, straight, large, ridged pods of the Perkins' long green type, of good length, averaging 6 to 7 inches, dark green in color, and entirely free from spines, thus making it easy to pick without discomfort. Pods can be shipped and will go well on any market taking Perkins' Long Green. Plants are close jointed, and produce an enormous yield. Our strain of this variety is highly bred, uniform, and one of the purest and best fixed of any okra ever released, the fields showing practically no variation in plant types or pods.

Seed supply extremely limited.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c

LOUISIANA GREEN VELVET (GREEN LADY FINGER). (58 days.) The velvet pods are of a bright, light green color, not as dark green as Clemson Spineless and Perkins', but they average much longer, usually about eight or nine inches in length, and straight and more slender and smoother than other green podded varieties. Ribless, tender, and of high edible quality even when of large size. The pods are round, not corrugated or ridged as other green podded varieties. This is a very prolific, heavy producer. The uniform tall plants range from 6 to 7 feet in height. Especially valuable for canning and preserving as the pods retain their color when processed.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 90c

ONION

Sow 1½ lbs. in seed-bed to plant an acre,
or plant 3 lbs. per acre in field

For the garden sow 1 packet in seed-bed for 350 to 450
plants to set 80 feet of row or plant 1 packet to 80 feet
of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. For large mature bulbs in Florida, first plantings are made the end of August and continued until November. September and October are the best months to plant. The seed is generally planted in the open field, where the onions are to grow, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high they are thinned out to from 2 to 4 inches apart in the drill, depending on variety and size of bulbs desired. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. Onion seed can also be planted in seed-beds and transplanted to the field later. This is a safe and sure method, and is becoming more popular in Florida. Transplanting generally produces less splits and more first grade onions, and requires less seed to plant a given acreage. Onions do best in a sandy loam or muck soil, and require at least a ton of a 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture per acre for sandy soils or 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. of 3-8-8 mixture on muck.

In Florida, length of daylight is a very important factor in relation to the time when onions mature bulbs. When the days in early spring become longer, onions will tend to mature bulbs regardless of when they were planted. Late planted onions may bulb when day length in spring becomes long enough, but the bulb size will be small. This is why it is important in Florida to plant early in fall in order to get a heavy yield of large bulbs, especially with late varieties such as Grano and Sweet Spanish.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the time from planting of seed in the field or garden to large mature bulbs under average Florida conditions.

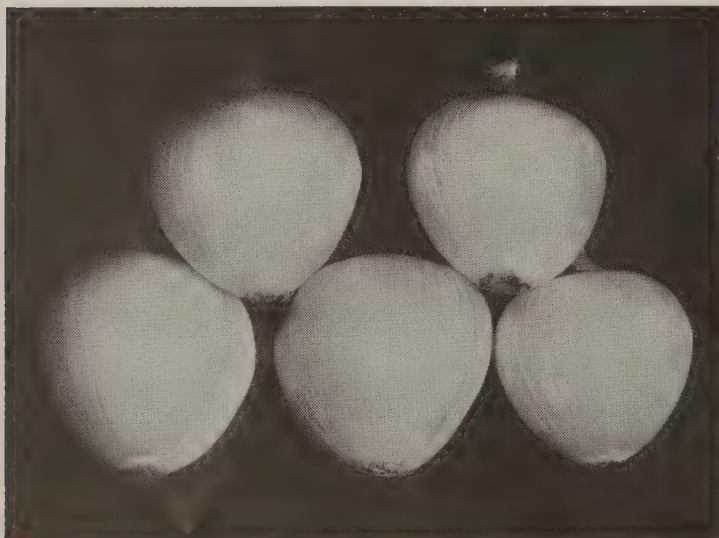
Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

EARLY GRANO (BABOSA). (140 days.) This onion is earlier than the Sweet Spanish, which it somewhat resembles in shape, color and quality. Bulbs have dark straw-colored skin, with pure white flesh, globe or mostly top-shaped, slightly tapering toward the root, of large size. Exceedingly mild in flavor with a very sweet taste. Quite resistant to thrips. This is the best yellow onion for Florida and the South, and is more resistant to bolting or premature seeding and splitting than other varieties. In our trials, this variety shows more promise as one especially suited to Florida growing conditions than does any other variety. For best results in Florida, seed should be planted in early fall, preferably the beginning of September.

Seed supply extremely limited.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c; 1 oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.65; 1 lb. \$9.50



Early Grano (Babosa)

LARGE YELLOW SWEET SPANISH. (150 days.) A large, yellow, late maturing variety of Spanish origin. The mature bulbs usually weigh one and one-quarter pounds and measure four inches in diameter. They are perfectly globular in shape, light glossy yellow in color, and are exceedingly attractive in appearance. The bulbs are very mild and sweet, and are of exceptionally fine quality. This strain is particularly well adapted to Florida sandy loam soils. Not recommended for muck.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00

YELLOW BERMUDA. (Imported; Teneriffe, Canary Islands Grown.) (110 days.) Bulbs of light straw-yellow color, of medium size, flat, early in maturity. Flesh is mild and sweet. Grown extensively for early markets.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. (Imported; Teneriffe, Canary Islands Grown.) (110 days.) Early maturing, flat in shape, of beautiful waxy white color, exceedingly attractive in appearance, of mild, delicate flavor.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00

RED BERMUDA. (Imported; Canary Islands Grown.) (115 days.) This variety is a better keeper than other Bermudas and not so subject to splitting. The onions are of medium to large size, flat, with coarse flesh and mild sweet flavor. The color is a yellowish pink.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00

LOUISIANA RED CREOLE. (150 days.) Well adapted to Florida, very productive, of medium to large size, solid, semi-globe shaped, quite resistant to thrips. Onions of light pink color. Strong in flavor, but one of the very best keepers. Grows slowly and is very late in maturity.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. (130 days.) Bulbs are of medium size, semi-globe shaped, very firm and solid, and the skin is very tough and thick and chestnut-brown in color with lemon-yellow flesh color. Tough and rather strong in flavor, but a wonderful keeper in warm climates.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00

LONG WHITE BUNCHING. (60 days to green onions.) This onion satisfies the demand for a variety that develops long white green onions of attractive appearance when bunched, and of mild sweet quality. This variety makes a very long stem, nearly twice as large as ordinary bunching onions, pure white in color, and without the slightest trace of a bulb. These onions grow in clusters, 3 to 5 onions being on one plant.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$8.00

ONION SETS

For green onions or early mature bulbs.

Plant 6 to 8 bushels of sets per acre. In the garden plant 1 pint of sets to 40 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people. 1 bushel weighs 32 lbs.

Set out in rows 1½ feet apart and 1 to 2 inches apart in rows for green onions. Plant from September to March.

Prices quoted on pints and quarts are prepaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

	Pint	Quart
Yellow Bermuda .....	.25	.50
Crystal Wax Bermuda .....	.25	.50

Available from September to November.

	Pint	Quart
Yellow Danvers .....	.25	.50
White Silverskin .....	.25	.50

Available from September to March.

PARSLEY

Plant 1 packet to 150 feet of row, or 2 pounds per acre. In the garden plant 1 packet to 30 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Parsley can be planted in the fall or spring, in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, and thin to 10 to 12 inches in the row. Seed is very hard to germinate and it usually takes from two to three weeks to produce a satisfactory stand. Leaves used to flavor and add color to soups, stews, sauces, and to garnish or decorate salads or cooked vegetables.

PARAMOUNT (Improved Moss Curled). (90 days from seed planting to first harvest.) Plant very vigorous in growth, usually 12 inches tall and spreading 20 inches when given sufficient room, with very long, stout stems for bunching. Color is an unusually dark green. This variety has been most highly bred and selected for uniform, attractive, triple curled leaves of very dark green color.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

PARSNIP

Plant ½ ounce to 150 feet of row. In the garden plant 1 packet to 50 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Parsnips do best on deep, rich, sandy soil. Sow seed in Florida from September to December, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart; cover with one-half inch of soil. When plants are well up, thin to 4 inches apart in row. Parsnip seed germinates very slowly. The Parsnip is a winter vegetable. It has more starch and sugar than other root crops. To prepare, cook roots one hour in water, scrape off the skin. Slice or chop coarsely or mash, and season with milk, pepper and salt, or slices may be fried after seasoning. A delicious and nutritious dish.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN. (120 days from seeding to harvest.)

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80; 1 lb. \$2.75

PEAS

ENGLISH OR GARDEN

Our pea seed is high germinating, guaranteed western-grown stock, all carefully milled, hand picked and fitted for the critical grower.

Plant 1 bushel (56 lbs.) per acre in single rows; 1½ bushels (84 lbs.) per acre in double rows.

In the garden make three plantings at different times. Plant ½ pound to 100 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Although there are hundreds of distinct varieties of English or Garden Peas, we list only a few which we have found particularly well adapted to Florida growing conditions, and on which few varieties we have concentrated our efforts in an endeavor to maintain stocks second to none for Florida. Our plant breeders are continually improving the varieties we list by using pedigreed stocks in the production of our seed crops.

CULTURE. English Peas are very hardy and are not commonly attacked by insects. Frost does not hurt them, except while in blossom, and then only that part of the crop in bloom; they will put on another set immediately. If frost destroys the bloom it is a good idea to give the plants an application of a commercial fertilizer high in available nitrogen, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil and with about the same cultivation as beans. Planting in double rows, six to eight inches apart, is a good plan, because this enables the plants to support each other. Single rows should be spaced two and a half to three feet apart, and double rows three to three and a half feet apart from center of double rows. Drop seed 1 to 2 inches apart in the row, and cover 1½ to 2 inches deep. By working the soil up against the stems of the plants they will bear much longer. Use a high grade fertilizer, such as a 4-7-5 mixture, at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per acre. To control soil diseases, and to get bet-



Little Marvel, a heavy yielding, sure-cropper, especially well adapted to Florida muck.

ter stands and yields, treat seed with Spergon at the rate of two and a half ounces per bushel of seed (see pages 49 and 52).

The number of days in parentheses after each variety named indicates the relative time from planting to first picking. This time will vary in different sections and in different seasons.

Our pea seed is strictly first class, high germinating, disease-free, western-grown stock, and our different varieties are absolutely true to type.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

LITTLE MARVEL. (52 days.) By far the most popular and extensively grown pea for Florida, because of its exceptionally high quality, earliness and consistently high yield of well filled pods. The most desirable early variety, especially well adapted to Florida muck soils where it is a sure cropper with well-filled pods, even in warm seasons. The vines are vigorous, stocky, dark green in color, growing about 1½ feet tall, and are literally loaded with single and double, straight, round, blunt, very dark green, plump pods about 3 inches long, well-filled with 7 to 8 tender peas. A heavy yielder and sure-cropper, valuable for home garden and for early shipping.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.65; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$9.50

KILGORE'S WINNER (53 days.) This variety was introduced by us and it has become very popular. It is one of the finest large early peas for Florida sandy loam soils, and in cool seasons is also adapted to Florida muck soils. As it is a very early, exceedingly large-podded variety, it is in great demand on northern markets. It is a surer cropper and a better yielder than other early large-podded varieties. The plants are vigorous in growth, eighteen to twenty-two inches in height, with heavy, very dark green vine and foliage, producing a great abundance of very large (4 to 4½ inches long) broad, deep green, straight pointed pods containing usually eight large, dark green peas of unsurpassed quality. A very desirable sort for home gardens and for shipping to markets desiring a large podded pea of high quality.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.65; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$9.50

THOMAS LAXTON (DARK PODDED). (50 days.) A very popular and profitable variety for sandy loam soils. The vines are of rather vigorous growth reaching a height of 2½ to 3 feet and are very productive. The rich, deep green colored pods are large, averaging three and one-half to three and three-quarter inches long, are straight, nearly round, and square ended, containing usually seven medium dark green peas of superior quality. Our improved, dark podded strain is very early, and has darker colored, more attractive pods than other strains of Thomas Laxton.

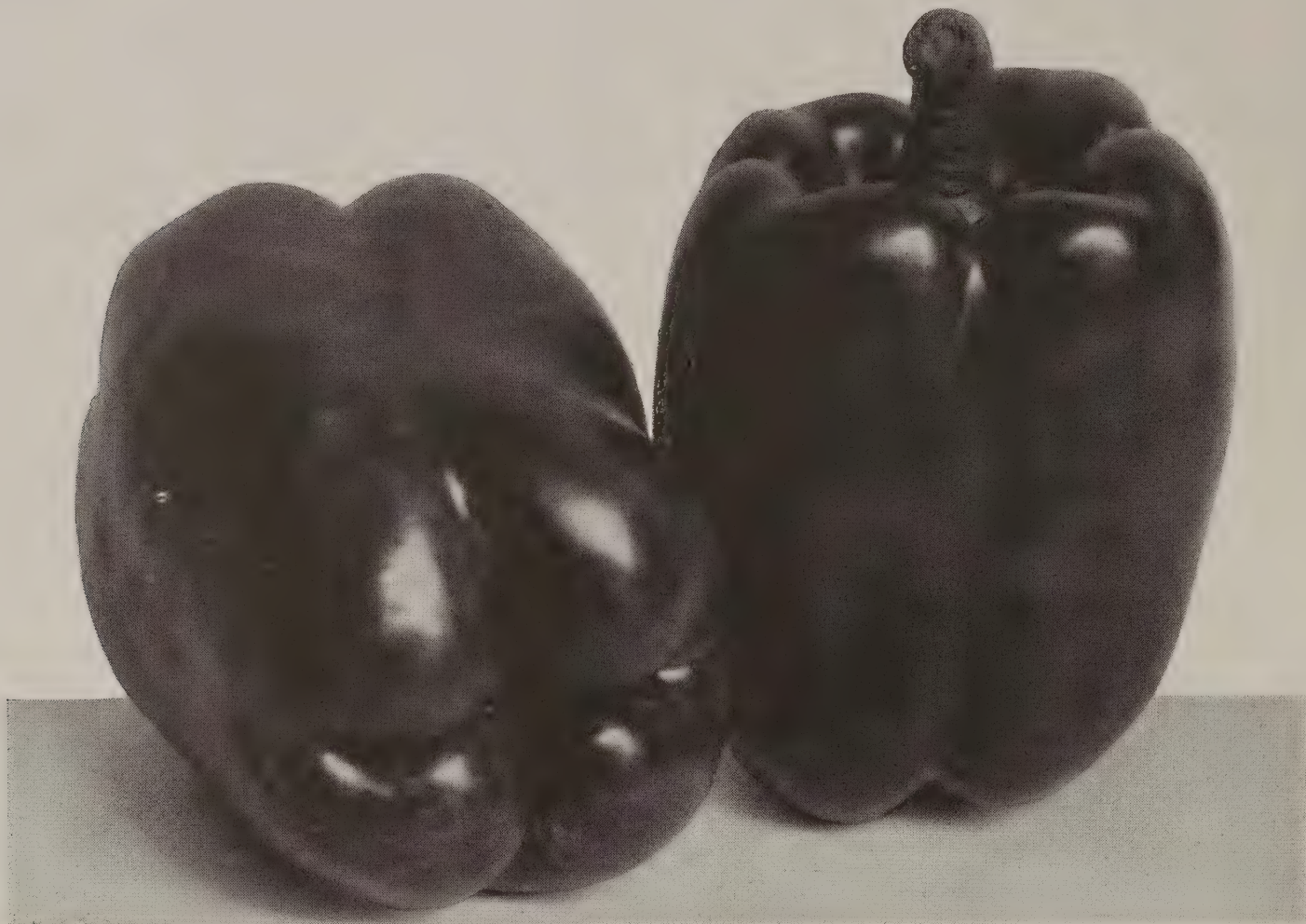
¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.65; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$9.50

PEPPER

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seed-bed to plant an acre.

For the garden sow 1 packet in a protected seed-bed for 24 plants to set 40 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.



Typical fruits of Florida Giant pepper

Peppers are among the best-paying Florida truck crops, and the harvest season is so long that even though the crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are that the market will have time to strengthen before they are nearly through fruiting, which certainly gives them more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other vegetable.

CULTURE. In Manatee County and other sections of Florida, peppers, like eggplants, are always started in cloth covered seed-beds. For a fall crop in central Florida sow the seed in June, July and August; for a long season winter crop on the east coast plant in August, September and October. For an early spring crop in Manatee County and other Florida west coast sections sow seed in November and in North Florida in December or January.

Peppers are much more hardy than eggplants, however, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either pepper or eggplant seed satisfactorily, and it is usually very difficult to get a good stand when the ground is wet and cold. Hammock land, or rather moist soil, is best suited to this crop, although any medium good sandy loam soil, properly fertilized will grow good peppers. Make rows two to three feet apart and set plants 18 to 20 inches in the row. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing for a long time, it is most profitable to make several applications of fertilizer, using 400 pounds per acre about every three weeks until at least a ton has been used. A 4-7-5 mixture is recommended.

For the control of insects and diseases see page 56. *It is important to treat pepper seed with Semesan before planting to prevent damping-off disease in the seed-beds.* See pages 49 and 52.)

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the relative time from setting out plants in the field or gar-

den to picking of marketable green peppers. It requires six to eight weeks to produce plants for the field or garden.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

FLORIDA GIANT. (75 days.) This variety first introduced by us, produces an abundant yield of large, heavy fruits over a long period, but requires heavier and more frequent fertilization, and a richer, moister soil than thin fleshed varieties of the World Beater type. The plants are resistant to disease and, like the fruits, are dark green in color, compact but very vigorous and upright in growth. Although slightly later than World Beater, they are extremely heavy producers, often bearing six to eight large fruits at one time. The fruits are longer than California Wonder and other thick-meated peppers, usually 4 to 4½ inches long, and 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, and unlike most strains of this variety, are smooth and well filled at the blossom end.

This pepper is exactly the type which produce dealers have sought for years. The thick, fleshy walls, large size, heavy weight, dark green color, and smoothness of the fruit will sell it at a premium on any market. The fruits are much heavier than other varieties, and because of the thickness and firmness of the wall, it is the best shipping sort ever introduced. The fruits pack well and do not wilt in long-distance shipment, but hold their smooth, glossy, dark green appearance for a long time. This type carries better than others for long-distance hauling by trucks. We highly recommend this Pepper as one especially suited to Florida growing conditions.

Seed supply extremely limited.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50



Typical plants of Blight Resistant World Beater

BLIGHT RESISTANT WORLD BEATER. (70 days.) This strain of World Beater was developed by making individual plant selections in Manatee County, Fla., for many years, to secure a strain of true, heavy yielding World Beater type that would resist bacterial blight, and would not drop its leaves during rainy weather or poor growing conditions when other strains of World Beater, and other varieties, would not survive or would not produce a heavy crop of fruits. This is a very superior, disease-resistant strain of World Beater which is especially well adapted for a fall crop in Florida. It stands poor growing conditions better than any other strain of World Beater and still produces an enormous crop, when other strains are practically a complete failure, especially in late fall and during rainy weather. This is one of the most valuable peppers we have ever developed and introduced to Florida growers. When other varieties fail, due to leaf drop, this disease-resistant strain continues to grow and produce a profitable crop. The plants are rather low growing, vigorous, and exceedingly productive, and early. Fruits are about 4½ inches long and 3½ inches in diameter, broad at the blossom-end, slightly elongated, usually with four lobes. Fruits are large, fairly thick-meated and of very attractive market appearance.

Seed supply extremely limited.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50

CALWONDER, EARLY. (65 days.) An early maturing strain of California Wonder, maturing 7 to 10 days ahead of other strains of this type, and according to our Florida tests this strain holds up and produces large size fruits over a long season. The plant is not as tall and erect in growth as regular California Wonder, but is more dwarf and spreading, although very vigorous and prolific. The fruits are three and four-lobed and very attractive in appearance, being smooth, dark green in color, uniform and very thick meated. This extra early strain should be planted by every grower interested in a thick-meated type of pepper.

Seed supply extremely limited.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50

NEAPOLITAN (Italian). (60 days.) This is an extremely early, medium large, prolific variety, growing in popularity on some northern markets where it is in great demand among Italian people. The plant is wonderfully productive, carrying as many as forty fruits on a single plant. The fruits are upright in growth, averaging 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, three-lobed, yellowish green in color, becoming bright red when ripe. The flesh is extremely mild and sweet.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00

RUBY GIANT. (70 days.) This improved strain of Ruby Giant which we have developed as the result of many years of individual plant selection makes an exceedingly strong, vigorous, upright growing plant, it being more disease resistant and withstanding poor growing conditions, yet producing a good crop, better than other varieties of this type. Dark green fruits are somewhat similar to World Beater in shape, being large, mostly four-lobed, slightly tapering, and very attractive in appearance. The thick flesh is exceedingly sweet, mild, and of excellent quality. Our strain of this variety is extremely productive and bears over a long period, producing very large fancy fruits, uniformly true to type. No better strain of this popular variety can be found anywhere for Florida growing conditions.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50

CALIFORNIA WONDER. (75 days.) An outstanding, medium late variety, gaining in importance. Plant is vigorous, upright, prolific. The thick meated, smooth, large, heavy fruits average about four inches in length and about the same in diameter. We have improved this variety by making our strain more productive and longer bearing than most others. This is an excellent shipping type, holding up well in transit and on the market, and is in great demand for hauling by trucks because of its good holding-up qualities. Solid thick walls and very sweet and mild. Blocky in shape. Color an attractive, glossy dark green. On poor soil, devoid of plant food and moisture, fruits of this variety after the first harvest may tend to "button" or be of small size. For best results, and to produce large, fancy fruits over a long season, this variety requires heavier fertilization and an ample and continuous soil moisture supply.

Seed supply extremely limited.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00

ANAHEIM CHILI (Hot). (80 days.) A popular, rather long, hot, pungent variety, but not as hot as the small fruited Long Red Cayenne. The fruits are very meaty, measuring 6 to 7 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at stem end, and are green, ripening to a bright red. Often dried for winter use.

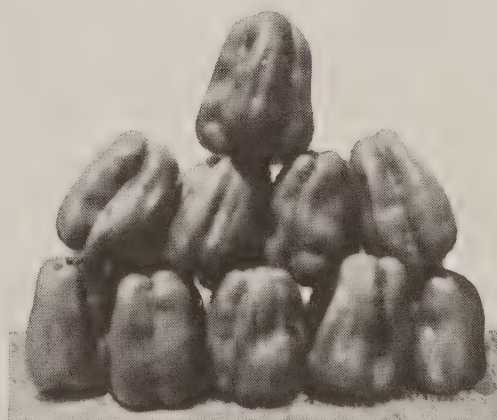
Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX (Hot). (60 days.) A very early, hot sort, valuable for canners. Plants are rather dwarf in growth, and exceedingly prolific. Fruits pendant, medium slender, long, tapering, smooth and very hot or pungent. Color waxy yellow, changing to bright crimson at maturity.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50

LONG RED CAYENNE (FINGER) (Hot). (70 days.) This favorite hot variety produces large and productive plants. Fruit, 4 to 5 inches long, ½ inch thick, slender, tapering, pendant, very hot or pungent, deep green in color, ripening to a brilliant red. Used largely for canning and in pickles.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50



Typical fruits of Blight Resistant World Beater

SEED POTATOES (Western Grown)

Plant 600 to 900 pounds (10 to 15 bu.) per acre in 3 ft. rows.

In the garden plant 12 pounds to 200 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Good seed is as important in growing a crop of Irish potatoes as with any other crop. We handle only State Certified seed potatoes. State certification is based on a system of official inspection of seed potato growing fields. Certified potato seed is seed which has been inspected by trained State inspectors at intervals during the growing period in the field, and before shipment, and pronounced true to variety type and reasonably free of tuber transmitted diseases such as mosaic, leaf roll, spindle tuber, blackleg, scab, etc. This insures planting seed potatoes having a high degree of freedom from disease and that are true to name and color, shape and type for the variety, and are produced by vigorous, healthy plants possessing high-yielding qualities, that have been grown under favorable environmental conditions. State Certified seed costs a little more, but growers have found from experience that it pays well to use only State Certified in preference to ordinary seed potatoes of doubtful source, history and quality.

CULTURE. Plant in rows 30 to 42 inches apart, dropping a seed piece every nine to twelve inches in the row. If the weather is cool, plant seed one to three inches deep; if warm three to four inches deep. Potatoes are usually planted on ridges, especially in low or poorly drained soil, especially in cool weather. In cutting the seed leave two or three good eyes to each seed piece. The seed piece should be at least one to one and one-half ounces in size. Using a large seed piece insures stronger plants. It is best to cut seed within one day of planting. For early fall planting in Florida during September, it is desirable to use small potatoes about 1½ ounce weight (No. 2 size) and plant whole in order to secure a satisfactory stand. Fertilizer should be put in seven or eight days before planting. Use from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre, depending on type of soil. A 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture is a good standard for potatoes. All the fertilizer may be applied at planting time, or on sandy soils and in rainy seasons it is best to apply about two-thirds at planting time, and the rest as a side application four to six weeks later. On rich Everglades muck from 200 to 500 pounds per acre of a 0-10-12 or 0-8-16 mixture applied in one application at planting time is a common practice. For the control of potato insects and diseases see page 56.

SEBAGO (State Certified). (90 days.) Packed in 100-lb. bags. This is a new late variety developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Within the last few years it is replacing the Katahdin as the leading commercial variety in the Hastings, Fla., section. It is about ten days to two weeks later in maturity than the Katahdin, but will outyield the Katahdin by 25%. It is highly resistant to mild mosaic, moderately resistant to late blight, and is especially adapted to North Florida growing conditions. The plants are large and erect, tubers are almost round, medium thick, white in color, and smooth with few shallow eyes. Very attractive in appearance.

PONTIAC (State Certified). (80 days.) Packed in 100-lb. bags. This new red variety is the result of a cross, Red Bliss and Katahdin, made by the Michigan Experiment Station. In tests at the Subtropical Experiment Station in Homestead and elsewhere in Florida, it has outyielded Red Bliss. It is a little later in maturing than Bliss. The tubers of Pontiac are slightly longer, and have shallower eyes and a lighter color than tubers of Bliss. Pontiac tubers are tougher, stand shipment better and are better keepers than Bliss. Because of its high yields, and other good qualities for a red potato, Pontiac should become a popular variety in central and south Florida.

RED BLISS (BLISS TRIUMPH) (State Certified). (75 days.) Packed in 100-pound bags. This has been and still is the standard variety for central and south Florida, where in the past it has been planted almost to the exclusion of all other varieties by commercial growers. It is grown in by far the largest number of counties in Florida. It is very early, of attractive appearance, with roundish to roundish-flattened tubers, with the stem end usually deeply indented. The tubers are solid red in color, with rather deep and numerous eyes.

KATAHDIN (State Certified). (80 days.) Packed in 100-pound bags. This is now a standard variety grown in north Florida, especially in the Hastings section, where it, along with Sebago, has entirely replaced Spaulding Rose No. 4. This is a relatively new variety developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The tubers are round to oblong, and thick, with smooth skin, dark cream-buff in color, although classed as white by the trade. The eyes are few and very shallow and of the same color as the skin. A very high yielding, early variety, well adapted to north Florida growing conditions.

Write Plant City or your nearest Kilgore store for price on seed potatoes stating variety and quantity wanted.

PUMPKIN

Plant two pounds per acre.

In the garden plant ½ ounce to 50 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant 4 to 5 seeds in hills 6 to 8 feet apart one way and 5 feet apart the other way, when the weather gets warm. Can be planted in corn. Just before last plowing of corn, go through the field dropping 4 to 5 seeds every eight to ten feet square. Thin to two or three plants after well started. Give shallow and frequent hoeings until vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins when ripe, leaving part of stem attached to fruit. Handle carefully to avoid bruising and store in a dry place.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS. (100 days.) Commonly known as a pumpkin, but is really the very large fruited Mammoth Chili squash, known as the giant among squashes. Fruits are globular, slightly ribbed, light yellow color mottled with orange. Flesh is solid, light yellow-orange, coarse, of fair quality. Grown mainly for stock feed or exhibition purposes. Fruits measure 20 to 22 inches across and weigh 60 to 80 pounds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

SMALL SUGAR. (110 days.) The best variety for general use, and particularly desirable for pies. Fruits are round, flattened at ends. Skin is hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed, of deep orange color. Flesh is thick, sweet and dry, of bright orange color, and very high quality. Very productive. Makes delicious pumpkin pies. Fruits measure eight to ten inches and weigh six to eight pounds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

CORNFIELD. (118 days.) A prolific and vigorous grower, usually planted in corn fields. Extensively grown for making pies, for canning and for stock feed. Fruits are large, round to slightly flattened, with a hard, smooth surface, slightly ribbed, with a deep yellow or orange color. Fruits measure 12 to 14 inches and weigh 15 to 20 pounds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW. (112 days.) A crookneck type of pumpkin, popular in the south. Frequently grown in corn. A heavy yielder, used for pies and baking, as well as for stock feed. Fruits are crooknecked, with a hard, thin, smooth skin, dull white with irregular light green stripes. Flesh is thick, attractive creamy yellow, medium coarse grain and sweet. The fruits measure 18 inches long and ten inches in diameter, and weigh from 14 to 16 pounds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

RADISH

Plant 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

In the garden make four plantings at different times. Plant 1 packet in 25 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant in rows 15 to 18 inches apart and thin to 1 or 2 inches in the row. Successive plantings should be made every few weeks for a continuous supply. For best results, a rich, loose, moist sandy loam or muck soil is best. Radishes must be grown rapidly to be crisp and tender, and of best quality. Our radish seed stocks are produced each year from carefully selected transplanted roots.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. (21 days.) We have a perfected stock of this superb extra-early variety that was grown from specially selected, transplanted roots. It is the earliest of all varieties; roots are of good size, globe to olive shaped, with a medium top. They are crisp and tender, of uniformly attractive bright, scarlet color. In great demand on all markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED. (22 days.) A superior strain of this popular early variety. The roots are nearly round, being slightly flattened on the underside, deep scarlet, shading to a white tip on the bottom. They are very solid, crisp, tender, and sweet. Attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP (CINCINNATI MARKET). (25 days.) An improved strain of Long Scarlet, being large and having a very small top. It is very regular and uniform in size and shape. Roots are 6 to 7 inches long, straight and smooth, scarlet, almost transparent, brittle, and crisp, with mild flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00



A bunch of attractive, mild and brittle
Long White Icicle Radishes

LONG WHITE ICICLE. (23 days.) This is the earliest and leading long radish. The straight roots are from 5 to 6 inches long, cylindrical, and very smooth and waxy white throughout. The flesh is mild, crisp, tender and of exceptionally fine quality. The highest edible quality of all radishes.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

RHUBARB

Sow 3 to 4 pounds in seed-beds for an acre of plants, or plant 5 to 6 pounds per acre in field.

For the garden sow a packet in seed-bed for 15 plants to set 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Plant in the fall in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and thin to about 18 to 24 inches in the row. It is best to plant seed in seed-bed and transplant to the field or garden spacing as indicated. Rhubarb does best in well drained, fertile, moist soil, rich in humus, and is especially well adapted to well drained muck soil. Rhubarb makes the most delicious of all pies, and also is used to make an enticing and appetizing sauce. In Florida it is necessary to plant Rhubarb each season, as it will not carry over during the hot summer months.

VICTORIA. (90 days from plants set in field or garden to edible stalks.) This vigorous growing variety produces thick, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor, and with attractive red color. It is the best variety for Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

ROSELLE

Jamaica Sorrell or Florida Cranberry
(175 days from seed planting to ripe fruits.)
Plant 3 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant one packet to 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

This plant is of great value for Florida, and its cultivation should be extended. The red fruit is used when young for making jelly and jam which is claimed to be superior to Guava jelly. The plant grows well when the ground is warm, resists drouth and is very ornamental and useful. Every Florida garden should have a row of this ornamental and useful plant. It is grown commercially for local markets, fruits being marketed in quart berry baskets.

Culture of Roselle

CULTURE. Plant seed in field in March and April in Florida, when the ground is warm, spacing rows 5 to 6 feet apart and thinning to about 2 or 3 feet apart in the row, leaving one strong plant at a place. Roselle is an all season crop requiring from five to six months from seeding to ripe fruits.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50

SAGE

A very popular garden herb for Florida. It is used in flavoring or seasoning and is said to have medicinal properties. Leaves should be cut as plant blooms, and should be dried quickly in the shade. Grows 12 to 18 inches tall.

CULTURE. Sage does well on a sandy soil. Plant seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin to six inches in the row. The plant is a hardy perennial, and of easy culture in Florida.

Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.50

SALSIFY

Plant 1 pkt. to 25 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. Drill seed in rows 1½ feet apart, and when 4 inches high, thin out, leaving plants 3 inches apart. Salsify succeeds best in rich, deep, sandy loam soil. Plant in Florida from October to March. It does best when grown during the cooler months. Fine for home gardens and for market.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. (120 days from seed planting to edible roots.) This is an improved type, producing large, thick, tapering, smooth, white roots, less likely to branch than other sorts. Roots range from 6 to 8 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in thickness. This vegetable is sometimes called "vegetable oyster."

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c

SQUASH

Squashes exhibit greater variation in plant and fruit character and hybridize or cross and become mixed more readily in seed production than any other vegetable. Consequently squashes are given special care and attention in our breeding grounds and production fields in the north and west. Pedigreed lines are established by covering buds on most desirable plants with bags to control pollination and prevent crossing. Market seed is grown from these pedigreed lines in fields well-isolated from any other squash variety. In this way we are able to supply our customers with uniformly true-to-type strains of squash seed.

CULTURE FOR BUSH SQUASH. This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and usually proves very profitable. The earliest varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 800 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

For bush varieties, have rows at least 3 to 4 feet apart and hills 3 feet apart in the row. Plant 5 to 6 seeds in each hill, and thin out to two plants when 3 inches high. Bush squash in Florida is a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant for spring, during January, February and March; for fall, from August until October. The early squash brings the big money. Mosaic disease has become a most serious disease of squash in many sections of Florida. For the control of squash insects and diseases see page 55.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety named represents the average time required from seed planting to edible or marketable fruits.

Prices quoted are postpaid.
Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Bush Varieties

Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant one packet to 50 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.

COCOZELLE (Italian Vegetable Marrow). (50 days.) This is the true Italian Vegetable Marrow. When ready for market, the fruit is 10 to 12 inches long, slender, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, cylindrical in shape, straight, smooth, dark green with lighter green stripes. Our stock of this variety produces a small, bushy, open type of plant, with small, deeply cleft leaves, but with an immense yield of uniformly true to type fruits. We have devoted many years to the development of this superior strain, and we can say with full confidence that our Cocozelle is the earliest, most prolific, and uniformly true to type strain you can secure anywhere and at any price.

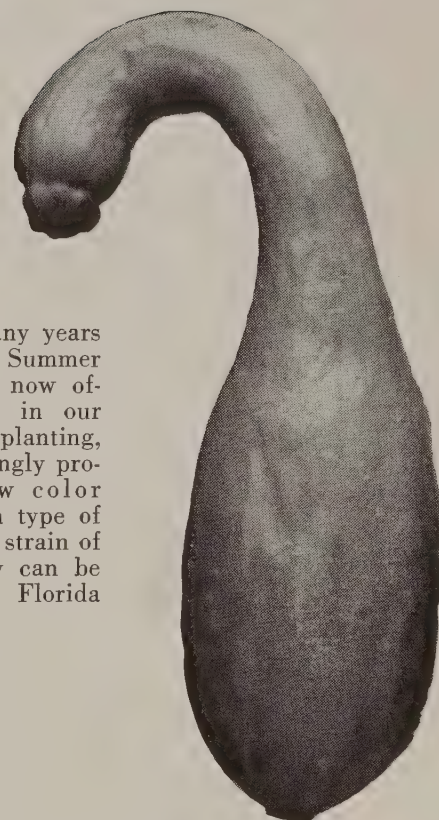
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

BLACK ZUCCHINI (KILGORE'S IMPROVED SELECTION). (45 days.) The plant of this improved selection, instead of developing a large, vigorous growing bush like the regular Black Zucchini, forms a short, single semi-runner, and produces an enormous yield of fruit over a long period. The plant is of an open type of growth, with small, deeply cleft leaves, allowing the air and sunlight to circulate and prevent fruit rot. The fruits are dark green in color, six to eight inches long at market stage. An extra early, extremely prolific, improved strain of Black Zucchini.

Seed crop a complete failure.

No seed available until fall 1945.

Now, when it is doubly important that every acre of land and every man hour of labor show maximum productivity, the high quality and adaptability of "Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds" holds a distinct advantage for all Florida growers. For best results plant "Kilgore's Bred-Rite Seeds."



We have worked for many years on our Early Yellow Summer Crookneck, and we are now offering Florida growers in our new crop seed for 1945 planting, a very early and exceedingly prolific, light lemon-yellow color strain with a more open type of plant growth. No better strain of this most popular variety can be secured anywhere for Florida planting.

Early Yellow Summer Crookneck or Baby Crookneck

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK (BABY CROOKNECK). (45 days.) This is the most popular and most extensively grown of any variety of squash in Florida. This variety is similar to Giant Crookneck, except smaller in size, with a thinner, more curved neck, and earlier in maturity. It is also more prolific. Its rich, bright, lemon-yellow color gives it a very good market appearance, and it is in big demand on all southern markets. Our stock of this variety is very early and exceedingly prolific.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. (50 days.) As the name implies, the fruits are large, with a rather thick neck. The plants make a very large, vigorous growth, considerably larger than early Yellow Summer Crookneck. This Squash has gained great popularity due to its fine market appearance. It is not quite as prolific, and somewhat later and larger fruited than Early Yellow Summer Crookneck.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK. (42 days.) This development is ten days earlier and more productive than other strains of Summer Straightneck Squash. The plants are less vigorous, and the fruits are smaller, less warted, much more uniform, and of brighter lemon-yellow color than other strains of the Straightneck type. Valuable for both home and market use. Requires somewhat richer soil and heavier fertilization than other varieties to produce good sized fruit. Because of its uniformity, earliness, high yield, and attractive appearance, this variety is growing in popularity by leaps and bounds on all markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

GIANT YELLOW SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK. (52 days.) Similar to Giant Yellow Summer Crookneck except with a straight instead of a curved neck making it easier to pack. Its deep, rich yellow color makes a demand for it on any market. Of larger size, but not as prolific, and later as compared to Early Prolific Straightneck.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

For Best Results Plant Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" Seeds

EARLY WHITE BUSH. (Patty Pan Type.) (48 days.) This is a popular type of squash for shipment to Northern markets. The comparatively smooth fruits are of pale green color when very young, becoming white as they grow, are round and flat but deep, with ridged or scalloped edges, measuring about five to six inches across by three inches thick when ready to market. This variety is early in maturity and can be shipped about seven weeks after planting. Our stock is very early, extremely prolific and true to type.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. (Patty Pan Type.) (50 days.) A large strain of the Early White Bush, the fruits being about one-third larger, measuring 6 to 8 inches in diameter. It is slightly later in maturing and not quite as prolific as Early White Bush. White color is retained at later stages. The fruits are thick, tender, and of very good quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

WOOD'S EARLY PROLIFIC (Patty Pan Type.) (42 days.) This is the earliest, meatiest, and most prolific of the patty pan type. It will average seven days earlier than Early White Bush, mature all of its fruits quickly and will be almost half through producing by the time Early White Bush begins making much of a crop when planted at the same time. The plants are extremely prolific, producing round, smooth, deep, thick fruits, very slightly scalloped, and of a creamy white color. The fruits are much deeper and thicker than the White Bush, being bulged at both stem and blossom ends. A very desirable sort to grow where very early squashes of the bush scalloped type are wanted for home use or to ship.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

RUNNING VARIETIES

Plant one pound per acre of running varieties.

In the garden plant one packet to 50 feet for a family of 3 or 4 people.

CULTURE. General cultural requirements similar to bush squash (see page 30), but running varieties require much more room, planting in rows 8 to 10 feet apart and hills at least 5 feet apart. Plant 5 or 6 seeds in each hill, and thin to two plants when 3 inches high. Running varieties are generally grown as a spring crop in Florida.

The running varieties of squash are distinct from the bush varieties—the vines run 10 to 12 feet, and the squashes weigh from 2 to 12 pounds. The fruits are left on the vines until fully grown with a hard rind, and are then harvested by cutting the stem. Running squash may be stored in a cool, dry place until desired for use, but must be handled carefully to avoid bruising. They are claimed to be much richer in flavor and more nutritious than bush squashes. Unlike bush squashes, which are prepared only by boiling or frying, fruits of the running varieties may be stored, and used either boiled, baked or for making delicious squash pies.

BLUE HUBBARD. (115 days.) This strain is superior in edible quality to other Hubbards. The blue-gray colored fruits are large, round, pointed at both ends and slightly rough and ridged. Flesh is thick, yellow-orange, of fine flavor. Ideal for baking and for pies. The best keeper of all Hubbards.

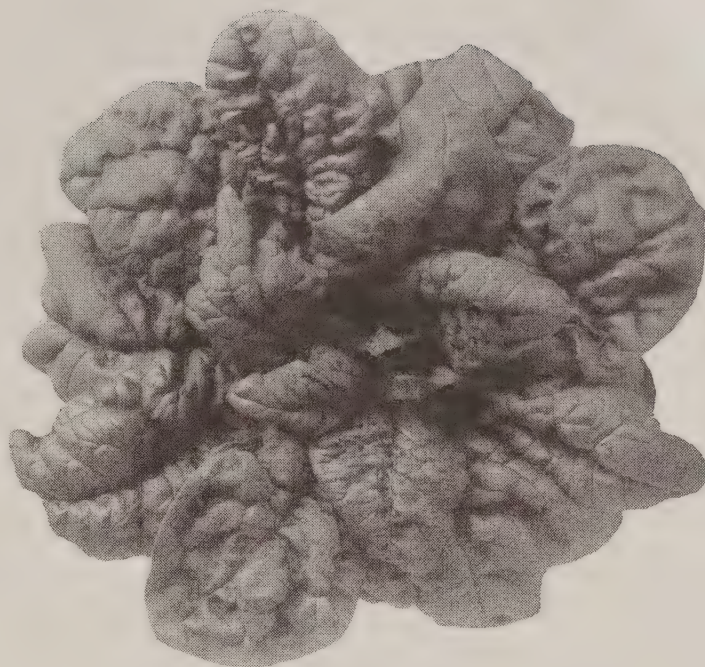
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

GREEN HUBBARD. (110 days.) Plant very vigorous and productive. The fruits are large and oval, and the dark bronze-green, warted rind is very thick, so that the fruits will keep over long periods in storage. Its thick orange-yellow flesh is dry and sweet, making it excellent for pies and baking.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

TABLE QUEEN (ACORN). (60 days.) Although belonging to the running sorts, this squash is almost as early as the bush types and has become very popular in Florida. Its very dark green, oval fruit is small, weighing about two pounds, and is about five to six inches long, and four and one-half inches in diameter, with sides deeply ribbed, and with a point at the blossom end. Its light yellow flesh is very fine grained and sweet. It is a very good keeper and desirable for home and market use, also for shipping.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75



A typical plant of Virginia Savoy Spinach

SPINACH

Virginia Savoy and Giant Nobel—Plant 12 to 15 pounds per acre in rows, or 20 to 25 pounds per acre broadcast. In the garden make two plantings at different times. Plant one packet to 50 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

New Zealand—Plant 3 to 4 pounds of seed per acre. In the garden plant one packet to 25 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CULTURE FOR VIRGINIA SAVOY AND GIANT NOBEL SPINACH. Successful for fall and winter planting. Does not grow well in hot weather. Requires a moist, rich soil, the richer the better. Plant seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, and thin to 4 or 5 inches apart in the row. May be planted broadcast, thinning plants to stand about 8 by 8 inches apart.

VIRGINIA SAVOY (Blight Resistant). (40 days.) Better for market than the smooth leaved varieties, because it does not pack as closely and thus is not as subject to heating as are the smooth leaved varieties, nor does it wilt or turn yellow as quickly before reaching the consumer. Developed for resistance to blight or mosaic disease. The plant is upright and compact in growth, with very thick, curly or savoyed dark green leaves. Best variety to grow for market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

GIANT NOBEL (Giant Thick Leaved). (45 days.) Smooth leaved spinach is more popular for canning or dehydration than savoy leaved because of the greater ease with which it can be cleaned and made ready for processing. This variety produces a more vigorous, strong growing, spreading growth than Virginia Savoy, with very large, broad, arrow shaped with rounded tip leaves, of bright green color, slightly crumpled, very firm and thick in texture. Leaves are tender, succulent and of high quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

CULTURE FOR NEW ZEALAND. As seeds are very hard and germinate with difficulty, soak them in warm water for 24 hours to hasten germination. Plant in rows three feet apart, and drop three or four seeds per hill about 20 inches apart. Thin to one plant per hill.

NEW ZEALAND. (60 days.) Entirely distinct from the true Spinach. The plant is tall and very spreading, with numerous side shoots. It grows to a height of 1 foot and spreads to a radius of 2 feet. Leaves are very thick, light green, rather small, broad and pointed. It grows well in hot weather, and is sometimes called "Summer" or "Hot-weather Spinach." The leafy tips of the branches are removed and new growth follows, making possible many cuttings. It does best on moist, rich land.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

TOMATO

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in seed-bed to plant an acre, or plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per acre in field.

For the garden sow one packet in a seed-bed for 50 plants to set 150 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

If plants are staked and pruned, which is advisable in the garden, sow one packet in seed-bed for 50 plants to set 75 feet of row for 3 or 4 people.

Tomato seed has been one of our specialties for many years, and our stocks, which are grown for us in disease-free territory in the Middle West, are specially developed and selected for Florida growing conditions. We maintain that our tomato seed cannot be surpassed for Florida conditions, and the reputation we enjoy is ample evidence of that fact.

The Kilgore Seed Company has had over 35 years of experience in Florida studying the particular requirements of Florida tomato growers. Selections are made each year for earliness, high yield, adaptability, and uniformity in size, shape, and color.

CULTURE. Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil, from a light sand to a muck. The land should be put in good condition. Lay off rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet apart, open a furrow, and drill in 1200 pounds per acre of high grade fertilizer such as a 4-7-5, and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for seven to ten days and then plant the seed or set the plants. Seed may be planted direct in the field or preferably in a cloth-covered seed-bed. Plants started in a seed-bed should be 6 to 8 inches high when ready to transplant to the field, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 foot rows and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart in the row, or if staked, 12 to 18 inches in the row, with rows 3 feet apart.

On the east coast of Florida, first plantings are made during August and continue until in January. North and Central Florida begin planting for a spring crop the middle to the latter part of December and continue to the middle of February. For a fall crop in Central Florida, plantings are made in July and August.

For the control of insects and diseases of Tomatoes see page 57. It is desirable to treat the seed before planting to prevent damping off disease in the seed-beds (see page 49).

The number of days indicated after each variety named represents the time required from setting of plants in the field or garden to produce marketable fruits. It usually takes four or five weeks to produce plants for field setting.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

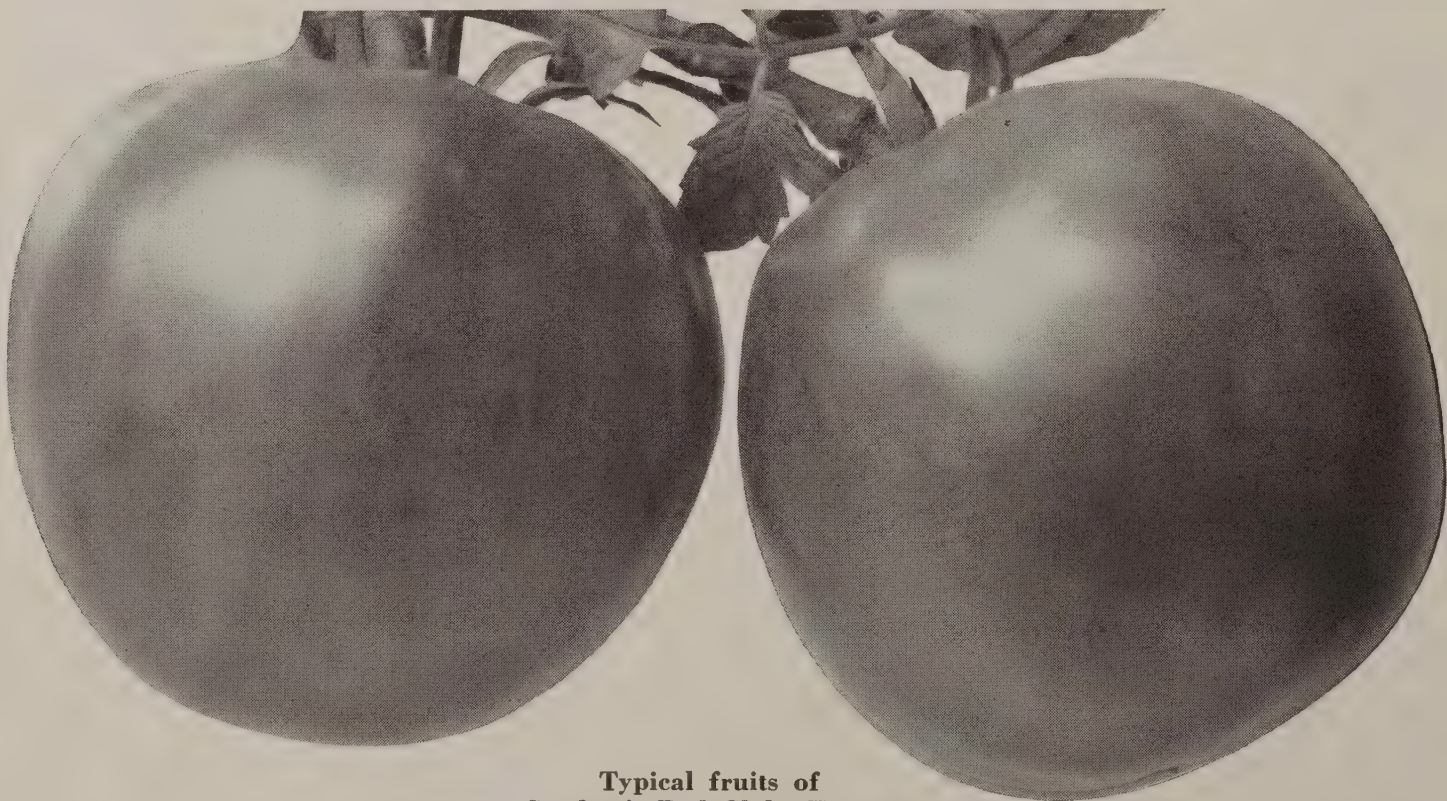
RUTGERS. (82 days.) Our improved strain of this important variety is exceedingly uniform in plant growth and produces more uniform, smoother, thick walled, firmer, deeper globe-shaped fruits than other strains of this variety. The plant is a very vigorous grower, hardy, and heavy producer of firm green tomatoes which ripen to a bright red, producing an enormous yield of large, deep globe-shaped fruits over a long season. The large fruits are very firm, free of puffs, with thick outer and inner walls. The fruits of our improved strain size up well clear out to the end of the vine, and are smoother and freer of cracks at the stem end than other strains. This variety is especially recommended for a spring crop in Florida and is well suited for light sandy soils and also for shallow dry pine land on the lower east coast of Florida. Not suitable for deep wet glade lands where it makes too much vegetative growth. This variety stands more rain as well as more drought than other varieties. Many growers have told us that our Improved Rutgers makes the smoothest as well as the fanciest fruits of any strain of seed of this variety on the market today.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50

GROTHEN'S RED GLOBE. (70 days.) This is a very early maturing, high yielding variety especially well adapted for fall planting in Florida. The plants are of open growth with rather small foliage requiring rich, deep, moist land for best results, maturing fruits about 12 days earlier than Rutgers, and ripening to a beautiful red color. A very heavy producer of smooth, deep globe-shaped, large fruits, sizing up well clear to the top of the plants, producing a very high percentage of fancies. The fruits are firm and solid, and the interior ripens up slowly, making this variety an exceptionally good shipper. Extreme earliness and exceedingly high yields of large fruits, of excellent shipping quality, are the main factors recommending this variety. This variety does not do so well on light sandy soils, but is especially recommended for a fall, winter and early spring crop in Florida and is well suited to deep, wet glades, hammock, and rich sandy loam soils.

Seed supply very limited.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50



Typical fruits of
Grothen's Red Globe Tomato



A packing house in Manatee County, Florida, showing Kilgore's Improved Rutgers Tomatoes being graded and packed for market.

PAN AMERICA (Wilt Resistant). (80 days.) This variety bred and developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from a cross between Marglobe and a wild Peruvian red currant tomato selection, is extremely resistant to tomato Fusarium wilt disease. It makes a large, vigorous, robust, strong growing plant, with large leaves but with a fairly open vine growth. The vine growth and foliage are not quite as dense and heavy as that of Rutgers. The fruits are large, very deep globe shaped, smooth, meaty, with thick walls, and ripen to a beautiful deep red or scarlet color. It is a few days earlier than Rutgers. In our trials on the west coast of Florida, this new variety shows much promise, either for staking or as a ground tomato. It should be particularly useful in those regions having soils heavily infested with the Fusarium wilt fungus, because it is much more resistant to tomato wilt than any other commercial variety yet tested.

Seed supply very limited.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 55c; 1 oz. \$1.00

¼ lb. \$3.25; 1 lb. \$12.00

MARGLOBE. (77 days.) This is an excellent strain of the old standard type of Marglobe. It produces a heavy, vigorous plant growth, resistant to nailhead rust, Fusarium wilt and other diseases. The deep globe-shaped, smooth fruits are heavy, thick walled, firm or solid, and are free of navel and blossom-end scars. The ridging at stem end has been practically eliminated. We have made selections for larger fruit size. Fruit ripens to a beautiful deep scarlet-red color. Our Bred-Rite strain consistently produces a very high percentage of fancy fruits which results in fancy prices.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50

OXHEART. (90 days.) A smooth, thick, tender and almost seedless pink-fruited tomato of delicious flavor. Rich soil adds greatly to its productiveness. This is an ideal variety for the home garden and for the local market.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.50

EXTRA SELECTED GLOBE. (80 days.) This extra selected strain is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers, and because of this vigor the plants stay green and in bearing condition, producing marketable fruits longer than most other strains of the pink globe variety. The plant has an open, spreading habit of growth, and is ideally suited for staking and pruning. Its smooth, perfectly globe shape fruits do not crack, and ripen to a beautiful deep pink color. This extra selected strain produces a very high percentage of large, smooth, uniformly deep globe-shaped fancy fruits even on the top hands. No finer strain of this standard variety for Florida growing conditions can be found anywhere.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50

PRITCHARD (SCARLET TOPPER). (75 days.) The Pritchard was developed by crossing Marglobe with Cooper's Special Self-Topper. It combines the good qualities of both parent varieties. Vines medium dense, compact, erect, self-topping. Fruits mature very early, several days earlier than Marglobe, are large, smooth, meaty, globular in shape and ripen uniformly to a very deep attractive red color, both exterior and interior. This variety is an enormous producer and therefore requires rich or liberally fertilized moist soil. Does especially well on Everglades muck.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50

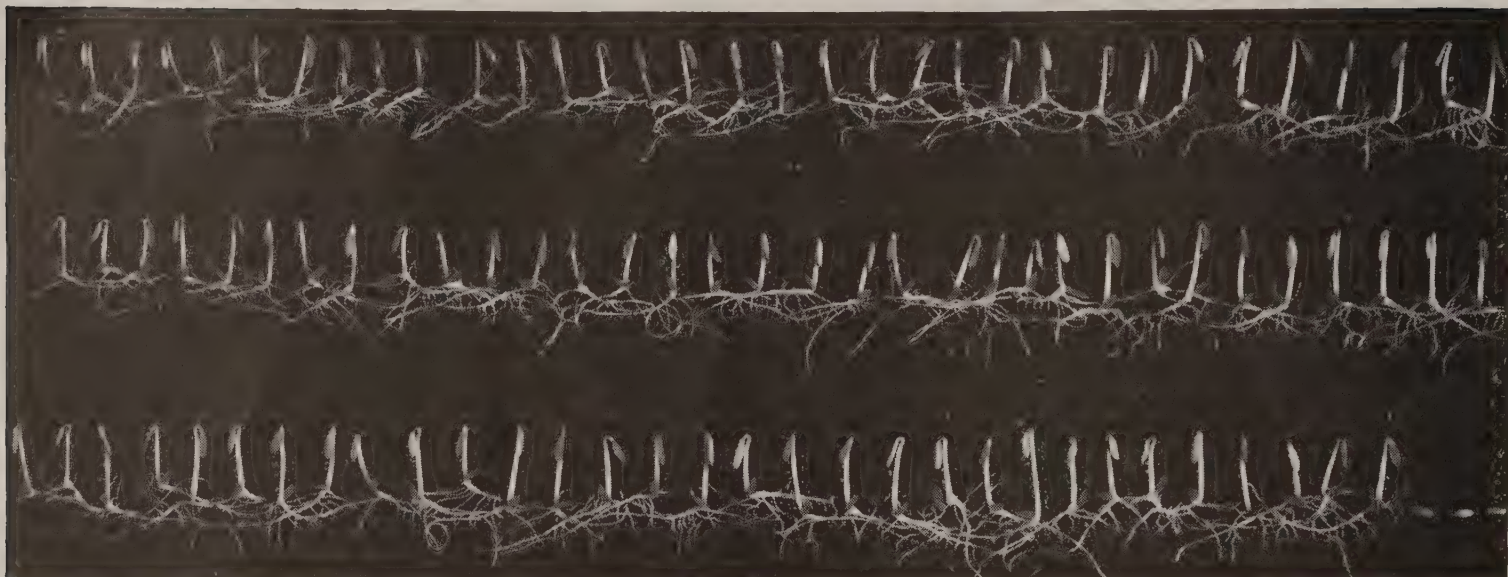
LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE. (80 days.) An improved strain of the old Livingston's Globe variety, popular in the Gulf States for many years. Our improved strain is very productive of fancy, perfectly globe-shaped fruits, holding their large size and shape until the last pickings. Ripens to a beautiful deep pink.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.50

PONDEROSA. (Brimmer.) (88 days.) A very large, pink-fruited variety. The fruits are more or less flattened, very solid and meaty with few seeds, and of splendid edible quality. Recommended only for home gardens because its unusual size and weight are disadvantages in shipping.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.50

KILGORE'S BRED-RITE SEEDS ARE PROVED BY TEST



Result of germination test with 100 cucumber seeds. In this test 97 seeds out of 100 germinated, 3 seeds did not. (97% germination)

What Will Your Harvest Be?

*The answer to that question depends principally on
the kind of seeds you plant.*

The Kilgore Seed Company's Seed Testing Laboratory at Plant City and Experimental Farm at Palmetto, Florida, are a great help in providing the right kind of seeds for Florida.

The Kilgore Seed Company has had over thirty years' experience in Florida, studying the particular seed requirements of Florida growers. "The Kilgore seed-growing fields are located in the *north* and *west*, not in Florida." They are thoroughly inspected each summer by an experienced member of The Kilgore organization for freedom from disease and trueness to type. In this way, Florida growers are absolutely certain that Kilgore's Bred-Rite seeds are grown under proper conditions and that all off-type plants are destroyed before flowering and seeding.

A seed testing laboratory at Plant City, Fla., to insure proper germination, and an experimental farm at Palmetto, Fla., to insure purity of type and adaptability, to select stock seed, and to test, develop and improve new varieties, are now being maintained by the Kilgore Seed Company. A sample of every stock of vegetable, flower and field crop seeds Kilgore sells is tested at frequent intervals in a germinating apparatus, and the number of seeds which germinate out of 100 seeds tested is recorded. Any stock of seed which is found to be low in germination is withdrawn from sale from all of Kilgore's twelve Florida stores and mail order department, and is discarded.

Similar samples of different stocks of seeds are planted from time to time on the Kilgore Experimental Farm, at Palmetto, Fla. In addition, there also are included in our trials, samples from other seed dealers and seed growers to compare with Kilgore stocks. This shows just how Kilgore's strains and varieties compare in earliness, yield, uniformity, trueness to type and adaptability with others growing side by side under identi-

cally the same conditions in Florida. It also enables the company to discover and develop new or improved stocks and varieties of distinct merit for Florida conditions, which we offer to our customers as soon as a supply of seeds can be produced. Modern, scientific breeding methods are employed both in maintaining and improving seed stocks. New products of our breeding program are carefully tested under Florida conditions, and superior stocks are then sent to our seed production fields in the north and west. Careful notes are kept of all our experimental farm results which enable us to check up with the constant improvements which are being made in standard varieties of vegetables. Our principal objective in all of this work is to breed, develop or select strains and varieties of vegetable seeds in Florida in order that we may offer our customers seeds adapted to Florida growing conditions, which conditions differ materially from those found elsewhere in the United States. The company has employed the services of a well trained and experienced plant breeder who supervises all of this work.

What more could be done to provide good seeds for the Florida grower? We know what our seeds will do under Florida conditions because we prove them in Florida. Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" vegetable, flower and field crop seeds are proved seeds and are the best that money can buy. Why plant less than the best?

You have a cordial invitation to inspect Kilgore's seed testing laboratory at Plant City, and Kilgore's experimental farm at Palmetto, Florida. Just call at the Kilgore Seed Company's store in Palmetto, and a Kilgore employee will guide you over the farm, and explain what is being done by this pioneer Florida Seed Company to provide Florida growers with better seeds.

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

Turnip—Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Turnip—In the garden make three plantings at different times. Plant 1 packet of turnip seed to 50 feet of row at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

We list only the varieties that are best suited to Florida growing conditions. All our turnip seed is grown from special hand-selected and transplanted roots.

CULTURE. Plant in rows 15 to 20 inches apart. Thin early to one inch, because any overcrowding will result in misshapen, slow-growing, poor quality roots. Final thinning should be 4 to 6 inches apart. Thinnings may be used for turnip greens. For best quality, turnips should be grown rapidly in rich, moist soil. Turnips can be planted every month in the year in Florida.

The number of days after each variety is the time required to produce edible roots from seed plantings.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN (EARLY FLORIDA). (35 days.) We have an exceptionally fine stock of this early variety. Our seed is grown from special hand-selected and transplanted roots. The roots are of medium size, smooth, flat, and white, with a bright purple top, and extremely early. Recommended as an extra early home garden and local market variety.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

WHITE GLOBE. (44 days.) A handsome, pure white, very large, perfectly round Turnip of fine quality. It has small tops, grows rapidly, and gets very large, producing a heavy yield per acre. Closely resembles Purple-Top White Globe except for color.

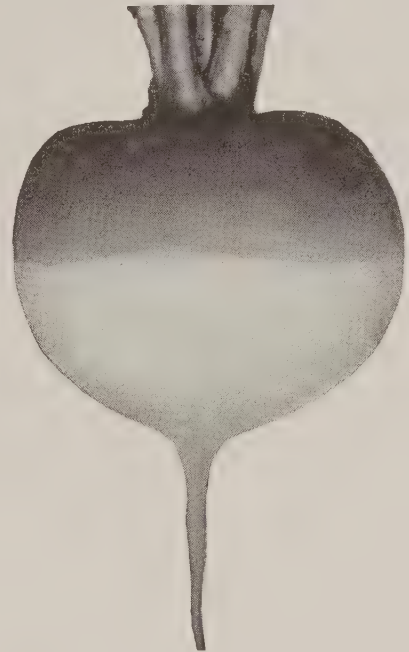
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

EARLY WHITE EGG. (45 days.) An early, oval or egg-shaped variety with clear white roots of medium size. The flesh is white, firm, fine-grained and sweet.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

SHOGIN (FOLIAGE TURNIP). (50 days.) A louse-resistant foliage turnip which resists the hot, scorching sun, dry weather, and lice. It produces an immense yield of upright growing foliage, which is always in good demand during late spring and summer in Florida. The roots are white, semi-globe shaped, but more largely planted for the tops which are large, thick, succulent, tender, and of finest mild flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25



A typical root of Purple Top White Globe

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. (50 days.) Roots are almost perfect globe-shaped, and the flesh and skin are pure white, with a beautiful purple or red at the stem end above ground. Very fine-grained and sweet, of superior quality. Grown most extensively in Florida for shipment to northern markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

RUTABAGA

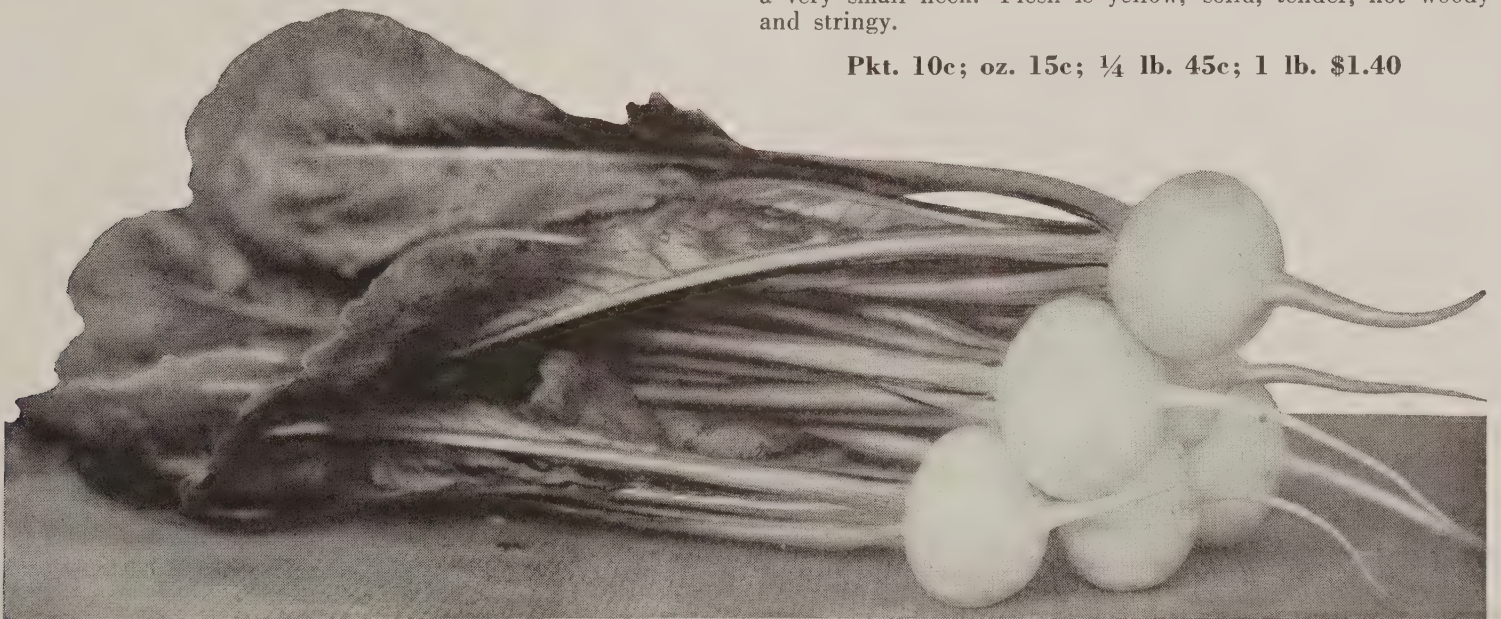
Plant 1 pound per acre.

In the garden plant one packet to 100 feet of row.

CULTURE. Rutabaga is best grown as a late fall and winter crop. Seed should be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and the plants should be thinned early to about eight inches in the row.

AMERICAN IMPROVED. (90 days.) The smooth roots attain a much larger size than turnips, are almost globular, being slightly oblong, pale yellow with a purple top, and with a very small neck. Flesh is yellow, solid, tender, not woody and stringy.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.40



Shogin (Foliage Turnip)

WATERMELON

Plant 1 pound per acre.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 75 feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Our Bred-Rite watermelon seeds come only from melons specially grown for seed, in isolated fields to prevent cross pollination by other varieties. Not a single melon is sold or shipped from our Bred-Rite seed growing fields. Our Bred-Rite melon seed is the finest and best that can be secured anywhere. In selecting our stock seed, we save true-to-type melons from only the most vigorous growing, prolific vines, which produce melons of uniform color, shape and size, and of uniform high edible quality.

CULTURE. Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of Florida soils that have good drainage, but rolling, sandy pine land is preferred. In general, new land is best for this crop in order to avoid diseases. The field should be checked off, planting the seed in hills 8 feet apart each way or 7 by 9 feet. Seed should be planted $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep, and plants should be thinned to 2 or 3 plants per hill when they are still small and when all danger of frost is past, later thinning to 1 plant per hill for best results. For late planting, a row of corn between every two rows of melons helps to prevent sunburning. The most successful growers apply a 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture about a week before planting the seed. A second application may be made if necessary when the vines begin to run. The fertilizer should be worked into the hills before planting at the rate of two pounds per hill, or 800 pounds per acre. The first planting of watermelons for an early crop in Florida should be made about January 1st and successive plantings may be made up to about the middle of February in Central and South Florida. Plantings in North Florida are made two or three weeks later. For watermelon seed treatment see page 49.

For earlier melons use *Hotkaps*. (See page 59.)

The number of days after each variety named indicates the time from seed planting to ripe fruit.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

DIXIE QUEEN. (90 days.) This has become one of Florida's leading shipping melons. It possesses all the good qualities demanded by commercial growers, namely, size, color, flavor, shipping quality and high yield. The almost round fruits average 32 pounds. The flesh is of a most attractive, rich, bright-red color. It is solid, with very few small white seeds. The outer skin is light green, striped and blotched with dark green. The rind, although thin, is tough and does not bruise easily, making it an ideal shipping melon. It is one of the sweetest-flavored and highest quality melons grown. This variety is sometimes, but quite erroneously, called "White Seeded Cuban Queen." Because of its many desirable features, Dixie Queen has become one of the leading, standard commercial varieties of Florida, and because of its high edible quality it is also grown extensively for home use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

BLACKLEE (New Wilt-Resistant). (98 days.) This new, wilt-resistant variety was originated, developed and released by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Blacklee was developed by Dr. M. N. Walker from a cross of Leesburg and Hawkesbury. This variety grows vigorously, is very resistant to Fusarium Wilt disease, and produces uniform, medium size, elongated, blocky, very symmetrical and smooth, attractive appearing melons with a dark rich green colored rind, which rind is very thin but hard, tough and of good carrying quality, making it a good long distance shipper and good keeper. The flesh, which runs within one-half inch of the outside of the melon, is an attractive bright red with medium size black seed, of excellent flavor and fine texture and delicious, crisp, sweet eating quality. The melons cut solid, are free from springiness, and have a delicate, distinctive flavor. The melons will, under good growing conditions, average 34 pounds, an ideal size for shipping. They run very uniform and are exceptionally heavy for their size. In addition to disease resistance, this variety possesses about all the desirable characteristics one could wish for in an ideal shipping, local market and home garden variety. Sometimes, but wrongly so, called Improved Wilt-Resistant Watson.

Seed supply limited.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

LEESBURG (Wilt-Resistant). (95 days.) This variety, originated by Dr. M. N. Walker of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, and developed at Leesburg, Fla., is attracting a great deal of attention in Florida. It not only is extremely resistant to Fusarium Wilt disease, which permits of its being grown on the same land successive years, but it also possesses desirable qualities for commercial shipping as well as a home garden melon. It makes a heavy, vigorous vine growth, which means productivity and high yields. The melons are elongated, like Watson, but are more symmetrical, somewhat shorter, and more chunky and blocky at both ends, having a shape ideal for loading in cars and for the markets. The rind is thin, but very tough and strong, making it a very good shipper. The smooth rind is of dark green color, stands more sun without sun-burning than other green melons. The weight, under good growing conditions, ranges from 26 to 30 pounds, an ideal size for market. The flesh is solid throughout, with an attractive deep rose-pink color, and with very few small white seeds. In cutting hundreds of melons no trace of white heart has ever been discovered. Exceedingly sweet, of fine firm texture, not stringy, and ripens clean to the rind with a sharp line of demarcation between flesh and rind. This variety should be of particular value to home gardeners who, because of wilt disease in their soils, cannot grow other varieties.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25



Dixie Queen watermelon



Florida Giant (Cannon Ball). A most promising, high yielding variety for Florida.

GARRISON (Dude Creek). (90 days.) We offer the genuine strain of this prized variety. Fruits are uniformly cylindrical in shape, very large, long, with a thin, tender rind. The color is white and green striped, the green stripes usually being broken. The shape and stripings are similar to those of the Georgia Rattlesnake variety, but it is an entirely different melon. It has a very delicate flavor, sweet and tender meat, and grows to weigh 40 to 50 pounds, if the vines are pruned to one or two good shaped melons per plant, pulling off all other melons at least twice a week. Because of its high edible quality and large size it is rapidly gaining popularity and commanding premium prices. It is not, however, a shipping melon because of the brittle, easily broken rind, but is grown extensively for local markets.

Seed supply limited.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

FLORIDA MAMMOTH SWEET (TEXAS SWEET).

(95 days.) This variety makes the largest size melons of any variety, under ideal growing conditions producing melons 50 to 60 pounds or more in weight. The fruits are long, and have a medium thick rind, which is dark green in color, indistinctly striped with lighter green. The flesh is a bright, attractive red, very sweet and free of hard centers, and contains very few, exceedingly small, black seeds. Where unusually big sizes of high quality melons are desired this new variety has no superior.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

KLECKLEY'S SWEET (WONDERMELON). (95 days.)

This is an early melon for the local market and home garden. The vines are sturdy and prolific and the green rind fruit is long, slightly constricted toward the stem end, with a very crisp, sweet and fine flesh. The rind is too thin to make a good shipper, but because of its high edible quality it is very popular for home use and for local market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

FLORIDA FAVORITE. (95 days.) An early, long, medium-sized melon, irregularly striped with lighter green. The flesh is a deep red and very delicious. This melon does not ship very well, but it is a desirable variety for the garden and home market because of its high edible quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

FLORIDA GIANT (CANNON BALL). (92 days.) Our trials have indicated that this medium early variety is a valuable addition for Florida melon growers. The vines are of a very vigorous growth and exceedingly heavy producer of very large, nearly round, solid dark-green skin melons, with thick rind and firm, rather coarse grained and fibrous, sweet, deep red, attractive flesh, with small black seeds. Very hardy, and withstands poor growing conditions better than other varieties. This variety is sometimes called black seeded Stone Mountain. It resembles Stone Mountain in form, but has a much darker green rind and grows to much larger size. Because of the dark green rind, it is in great demand, always having a fresh appearance. Growing in favor by leaps and bounds among commercial melon growers in Florida. Also a desirable home garden variety.

Seed supply limited.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

STONE MOUNTAIN (Improved Light Green Rind Strain). (95 days.)

This is an early melon and has become very popular in all the large watermelon-growing districts. It is a large, round melon with deep red flesh that has a very delicious flavor. The medium hard, green rind makes it an excellent shipper. Vines are very prolific and the fruit has very few seeds, being almost all good, crisp, red meat clear to the rind, of delicious flavor and sweetness. Ours is the genuine, true to type, mingled light green color Stone Mountain. This strain has been developed and selected for uniformity and for high yields of true light green rind melons, free of white heart and solid meated throughout with few pure white seeds having a dark ring around the edge. There is a strain of large dark green rind Stone Mountain which has not been satisfactory. We have bred away from this type.

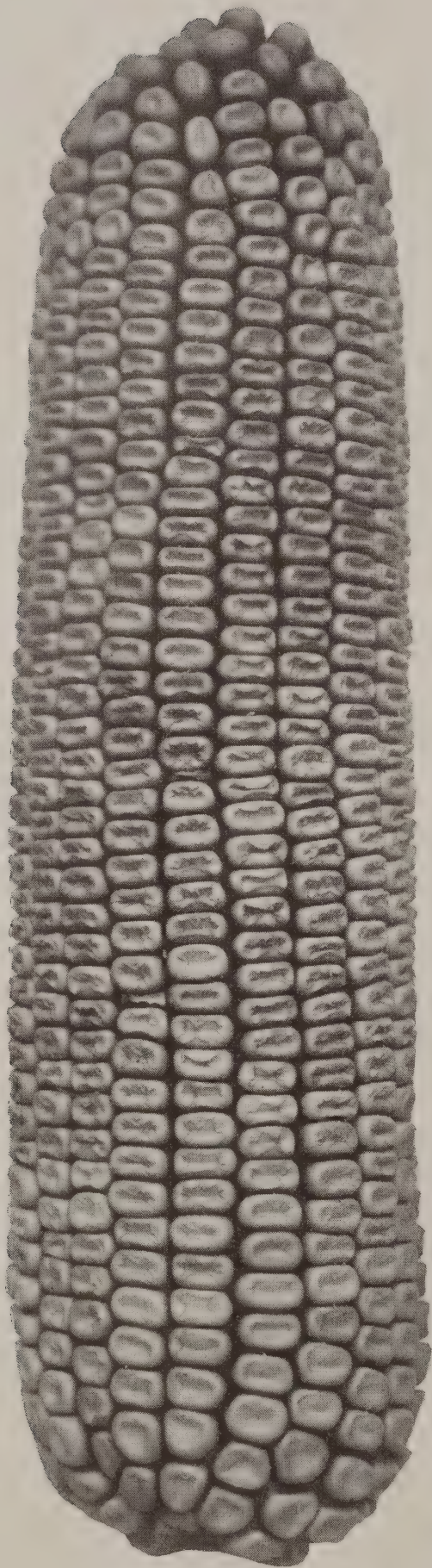
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.50

WATSON (IMPROVED). (100 days.) This is the most popular of all shipping melons. Cylindrical in shape, with medium dark green, thick, tough rind. The flesh is very firm, sweet, and has been bred especially for solid, deep red meat, entirely free of hard, white center, commonly called white heart. Our stock of this variety is absolutely pure and has been developed for high yielding qualities of uniformly true-to-type melons.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

FIELD CORN (For Roasting Ear and Sweet Corn, See Page 18)

Plant 7 pounds ($\frac{1}{2}$ peck) per acre or 56 pounds (1 bushel) to 8 acres.



Florident Corn

Developed by the Florida Experiment Station especially for Florida.



Kilgore's field corn seed is grown in isolated fields from the highest yielding pedigreed strains. The most perfect ears are selected, carefully dried and run over a long conveyor table, where expert corn pickers throw out every ear that is unsound, diseased or off-type. Only large ears with deep grain, straight rows and good tip and butt are saved. Each ear is hand tipped and butted, shelled and carefully graded to remove cracked, oversized and undersized grains.

Treat corn seed with Pyrox and keep the birds away. Pyrox also aids germination and helps secure a better stand. (See page 52.)

The number of days indicated after each variety name represents the time from seed planting to harvest under average spring conditions in Florida.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

CUBAN YELLOW FLINT. (96 days.) Our special strain of this variety was developed from a cross of the regular old type Cuban or Havana Flint and Red Dent, and our seed stock has been selected each year from only the largest and best ears produced on strongest and most vigorous growing plants. This special strain is deep rooted, therefore can be given closer spacing than other varieties. If given close spacing it will yield as much as any prolific corn. From 20 to 25% of the plants will produce two ears. Produces larger ears, longer grains, and heavier yields than other strains of this variety. More weevil resistant than any other variety, due to the long, tight, heavy and very tough husks. Seed is lemon to orange yellow in color, with about 95% white cobs, 5% red cobs. Produces well in extremely wet or dry seasons, and is recommended in all parts of Florida where extreme resistance to weevil damage is desired. Aside from weevil resistance, it is especially recommended for southern Florida, especially on muck lands.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50

FLORIDENT WHITE. (95 days.) This variety was bred and developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station by selection from their pedigreed Florida 686, which was developed from a cross of Whatley Prolific and Cuban Yellow Flint. The variety contains about 78% high yield Whatley blood. Florident White is considered to be one of the best prolific field corns for Florida. Our stock seed is selected each year from the most prolific plants. Plants have a very strong root system and stalk, and are very resistant to lodging. The large ears are covered with hard, white, semi-flint kernels mostly on a red cob, protected by a long, tight, tough husk, 20% two-eared, 80% one-eared. Very resistant to weevils, with more flinty kernels and better husk covering than other common whitekerneled varieties.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.35; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.75

FLORIDENT YELLOW. (95 days.) A sister to Florident white, having been selected, bred and developed for strong yellow kernels by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station from the Experiment Station's pedigreed corn Florida 686. Stock seed is selected each year from the strongest and most productive plants. Plants have a very strong root system and stalk. Least lodging of any variety in tests at the Florida Experiment Station. A heavy yielder of large ears covered with hard, yellow, semi-flint kernels, protected by long, tight, tough husks. Much more weevil resistant than most varieties. 85% red cobs, 15% white cobs. The best and by far the heaviest yielding yellow field corn for Florida.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.35; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.75

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

HICKORY KING. (91 days.) A very desirable, early, heavy-yielding white Corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on thin Florida soil and is popular as a fine roasting-ear Corn. Hickory King is a standard and exceedingly popular variety in Florida as an early field Corn.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00

WHATLEY'S RED COB PROLIFIC. (98 days.) An early, very prolific, high yielding, two-eared, white seeded, red cob corn. Especially well suited to Florida. Long husk covers the tip of ears fairly well, making it quite resistant to worm and wet weather damage and bird attacks. Ears are large and heavy, small cob, deep white grain, which is rather hard and keeps well. Provides quality and quantity for roasting ears and for feed. One of the best, high yielding varieties for Florida.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50

STRAWBERRY CORN. (90 days.) This variety produces a short, stocky plant, resistant to heat and drouth. The ears are protected from weevils and ear worms by the long, tight husk or shuck. The large, deep grains are copper colored on the outside but are white inside. Valuable for early feed and for roasting ears. A very heavy yielder for an early corn.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC. (100 days.) This variety is of vigorous growth, rather late in maturity, but an immense yielder. Ears are medium size, usually two per stalk. Cob is small, covered with deep, white, hard kernels. Good for grain and for roasting ears.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT. (86 days.) A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida. It is planted extensively for early use, but is too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and is desirable for early feed.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50

MEXICAN JUNE. (89 days.) A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground on which you desire to plant corn. It is a drought and heat-resistant variety. This variety is very popular and a good yielder. May be used for roasting ears.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.25; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.50

POP CORN

Plant 10 pounds per acre.

SOUTH AMERICAN GIANT YELLOW. (100 days.) Ears are large, round, from six to seven inches long, with 12 to 16 rows of kernels, and the kernels are of the pearl type, being broad and smooth. It is a very heavy yielder. Extremely white when popped.

¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00

INFORMATION ABOUT HYBRID SEED CORN

Hybrid corn is the result of crossing certain inbred, or self-pollinated, lines of corn in various combinations. Maximum benefits are derived from the first planting of hybrid seed. Later generations are less vigorous and uniform. Hybrid corn seed should be obtained each year from producers who are specialists in hybrid seed corn production. Farmer's crop hybrid corn should never be planted. Seed saved from a field of hybrid corn will always produce disappointing results.

Hybrid seed corn necessarily is expensive, because of the time, labor and expense involved in producing it, but remember the seed cost per acre of corn is always small, because a bushel of seed will plant on an average about eight acres. Planting hybrid seed corn is the cheapest method known of increasing your corn yield by an average of 40%.

LOUISIANA YELLOW HYBRID FLINT No. 2909.

(95 days.) This hybrid flint corn is a double cross of four inbred lines, developed by the U. S. D. A. cooperating with the Louisiana Experiment Station. This hybrid has given the highest yields of any flint corn in tests in Florida. The variety is very prolific, with most stalks producing two uniform ears, and many producing three or more ears. The ears are rather long and slender with a long, tight husk, giving excellent protection against weevils and wet weather. Stalks are strong and heavy, standing up well under adverse weather conditions. The medium depth kernels are a deep yellow color, and are of true, hard, flint character. This is the highest yielding, most uniform, true flint corn we have ever seen. Give it a trial planting this season and you will plant more next season.

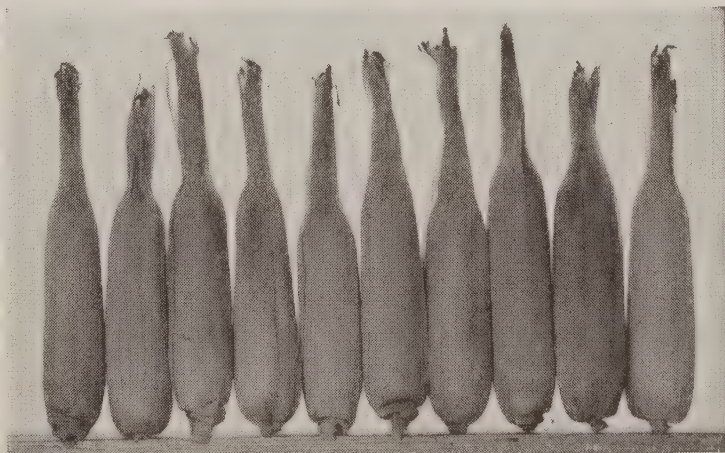
¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.50; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$9.50

FLORIDA W-1 HYBRID. (95 days.) A first generation cross hybrid of four inbred lines of corn developed by the Florida Experiment Station. This new variety is exceedingly prolific, with two ears on nearly every stalk, up to 20 per cent three-eared in tests at Gainesville. It was the highest yielding corn in variety tests at Gainesville, yielding an average of 43 per cent over the average yield of all ordinary varieties grown on farms in the northern half of Florida. This hybrid variety is especially recommended for north and central Florida, but not for Everglades muck. Ears have exceptionally long, tight husks making the variety very resistant to insect damage, smooth dent kernel type, highly resistant to weevils. Plant grows tall, with a slender stalk, and with a very strong root system. Seed is white, deep, with a very small cob; 50 per cent red cobs, 50 per cent white cobs.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.50; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$9.50



Typical ears of Florida W-1 Hybrid corn

Sample of 10 ears slip-shucked. Note long, tight husk protection against insect damage.

GRASSES—for lawns and pastures

Good winter pastures in Florida will be more important in 1945 than in many years because of the large number of live stock and the limited feed supplies.

We recommend that you order as early as possible. Our grass seeds are recleaned, well-bagged, and of highest quality stocks.

Due to present uncertain conditions, all grass and field seed prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

BEAUTIFUL LAWNS CAN BE GROWN IN FLORIDA

BERMUDA GRASS (Unhulled)

Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre or
2 to 4 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For pasture, use 25 pounds per acre; for lawns or golf courses, where a heavy thick sod is desired, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet or 100 pounds per acre. Bermuda Grass makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available and proper care given. It prefers a loam or clay loam soil, and grows well on sand or muck, but requires an ample moisture supply. It will not grow well in the shade. It spreads by surface runners, also by underground root-stocks. A Bermuda lawn can be started by setting out the plants or by sowing seed. When Bermuda Grass turns brown in late fall and winter, give it a good application of sheep manure at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton per acre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Italian Rye Grass per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds to acre, broadcasting both seed and sheep manure right on top of Bermuda Grass, with no cultivation, but plenty of water. This will give a beautiful green lawn throughout winter and spring.

1 lb. 85c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

HULLED BERMUDA GRASS

Sow 1 to 2 pounds to each 1,000 square feet of lawn.

This is the highest grade Bermuda grass seed. Formerly thought impossible, the hard, almost water-tight hulls of the seed are removed. This revolutionizes Bermuda lawn planting because of the quick, sure results it produces, the seed germinating in a week with proper moisture conditions.

1 lb. \$1.20, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Sow 50 to 200 pounds per acre or
4 to 6 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter grass for Florida, but it does not make a permanent lawn. It dies out as soon as warm weather of late spring or early summer comes on. However, for quick covering of lawns and golf courses in late fall and winter, it is unsurpassed. Planted in October and November it will be ready for the mower in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring. Do not plant before October 1 and later than January 1. For lawn or golf-course work, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seed per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre. This will give good, heavy, thick sod. A common practice in Florida is to seed Italian Rye Grass on other lawns in the fall and winter for a velvety green all-winter lawn. For grazing or hay, plant 50 pounds per acre. Requires lots of moisture. Useless on dry, sandy soils.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CARPET GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds per acre or
2 to 4 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Plant in fall from October to December, and in spring from March to June. For pasture use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Carpet Grass is desirable for lawns and golf courses, and for this purpose use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 square feet, or 100 pounds per acre. Carpet Grass, like practically all other grass-

es, thrives where plenty of moisture is available. This grass is not well suited to droughty conditions. It is usually grown in mixtures with other grasses and with clovers.

1 lb. 55c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

SUDAN GRASS

Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

Common. Seed can be sown from March to August either in cultivated rows 30 inches apart at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 lbs. per acre. A thick stand makes finer quality. Sudan makes fine pasture and a highly palatable and nutritious hay. Apply 200 lbs. per acre 3-8-5 fertilizer.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Tift. (New). Developed to secure a Sudan grass that will resist the numerous foliage diseases causing "firing" to which common Sudan is susceptible in Florida. Tift Sudan tends to tiller and develop side branches from each stem to a much greater degree than common Sudan. Planted the same as common Sudan.

1 lb. 30c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sweet. (New). A new and distinct grass sorghum developed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Resembles common Sudan in plant habit and yield, but is sweet and juicy, and resistant to several foliage diseases which attack common Sudan. Grazing tests have indicated that cattle prefer sweet Sudan to common Sudan. Much more productive than common.

1 lb. 40c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

BAHIA GRASS

Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre for pasture.

Can be planted any month in the year. Seed should be planted broadcast on well prepared ground. The grass has short, thick stolons, and spreads slowly, but the root system is large and once a sod is formed few other plants are able to encroach on it. It does best on well drained soils, and will make a good sod on poorer, drier soils. It is important to expose the seed to the sun for a few days before planting so as to hasten the germination, otherwise it will require about a month for the seed to germinate. Bahia grass is one of Florida's best permanent pasture grasses.

1 lb. 45c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

DALLIS GRASS

Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

Dallis Grass is a large perennial, erect, bunch grass, which stands heavy grazing. Dallis grass is best suited to muck lands, heavy clay soils of a rather moist nature and low flat woods land. Dallis grass is very suitable to winter grazing because it is hardy. Plant from September to January. Not adapted to sandy soils.

1 lb. 55c, postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

CLOVERS AND FIELD SEED

FIELD SEED PLANTING CALENDAR FOR FLORIDA

Crop	Weight Per Bu.	Seed Per Acre	Time to Plant
Beans, Lima.....	60 lbs.....	45-60 lbs.....	Middle Aug.-Apr. 1
Beans, String.....	60 lbs.....	45-60 lbs.....	Middle Aug.-Apr. 1
Beans, Soy.....	60 lbs.....	15-60 lbs.....	Mar.-July
Beans, Velvet.....	60 lbs.....	30 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.
Beggarweed.....	10 lbs.....	10 lbs.....	Apr.-Aug.
Benne or Sesame.....	3-5 lbs.....	3-5 lbs.....	Mar.-July
Cane, Sorghum.....	50 lbs.....	15-50 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.
Chufas.....	40 lbs.....	11-16 lbs.....	Apr.-Aug.
Clover, Alyce.....	10-15 lbs.....	10-15 lbs.....	Apr.-July
Clover, White Dutch.....	12-15 lbs.....	12-15 lbs.....	Oct.-Jan.
Corn, Sweet.....	44 lbs.....	11 lbs.....	Jan.-Mar.
Corn, Field.....	56 lbs.....	7 lbs.....	Mar.-June
Corn, Roasting Ear.....	56 lbs.....	7 lbs.....	Mar.-June
Corn, Chicken.....	50 lbs.....	8-10 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.
Crotalaria.....	10-20 lbs.....	10-20 lbs.....	Mar.-June
Grass, Bermuda.....	25-100 lbs.....	25-100 lbs.....	Mar.-Nov.
Grass, Carpet.....	25-100 lbs.....	25-100 lbs.....	Oct.-Dec., Mar.-June
Grass, Italian Rye.....	50-200 lbs.....	50-200 lbs.....	Oct.-Mar.
Grass, Bahia.....	15-20 lbs.....	15-20 lbs.....	Any Time

Crop	Weight Per Bu.	Seed Per Acre	Time to Plant
Grass, Dallis.....	10-20 lbs.....	10-20 lbs.....	Sept.-Jan.
Grass Sudan.....	10-20 lbs.....	10-20 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.
Hegari (Sorghum).....	50 lbs.....	10 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.
Millet, Cattail or Pearl.....	50 lbs.....	8-10 lbs.....	Mar.-Sept.
Millet, Golden.....	50 lbs.....	50 lbs.....	Mar.-Sept.
Oats.....	32 lbs.....	40 lbs.....	Oct.-Jan.
Peas, English or Garden.....	56 lbs.....	56-84 lbs.....	Sept.-Feb.
Peas, Cowpeas.....	60 lbs.....	60 lbs.....	Mar.-Sept.
Peanuts, Runner.....	25 lbs.....	25 lbs.....	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Spanish Improved.....	25 lbs.....	25 lbs.....	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Spanish Small.....	25 lbs.....	25 lbs.....	Mar.-July
Peanuts, Valencia.....	22 lbs.....	22 lbs.....	Mar.-July
Potatoes, Irish.....	60 lbs.....	600-900 lbs.....	Sept.-Mar.
Rape.....	4-8 lbs.....	4-8 lbs.....	Sept.-Mar.
Rice.....	44 lbs.....	22 lbs.....	Mar.-July
Rye.....	56 lbs.....	14-56 lbs.....	Sept.-Jan.
Sesbania.....	30-40 lbs.....	30-40 lbs.....	May-Aug.
Shallu (Egyptian Wheat).....	50 lbs.....	8-10 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.
Sorghum.....	50 lbs.....	5-50 lbs.....	Mar.-Aug.
Sunflower.....	5 lbs.....	5 lbs.....	Mar.-Sept.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE NITROGEN SHORTAGE

Until the war is over there just won't be enough nitrogen to go around, but fortunately, there is a simple, practical and economical way for growers to solve this shortage. Four-fifths of the air above our land is nitrogen. It is there for the taking by planting legume crops, such as all the clovers, cow peas, beggarweed, crotalaria, soy beans and velvet beans listed and described on these pages. An acre of these legume crops takes from 50 to 150 lbs. of nitrogen per acre from the air in one

season. This is as much nitrogen as is contained in 300 to 1000 lbs. of commercial Nitrate of Soda.

Never plant any of these nitrogen-fixing legume crops without inoculating the seed before planting with Nitragin (see page 47). Every acre of legumes planted in 1945 for feed or cover crop should be inoculated with Nitragin in order to provide the land with a good part of the nitrogen it needs. In this way you will avoid having nitrogen starved crops and a nitrogen starved farm before the war is over.

Due to present uncertain conditions, all prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

Write for special prices on large quantities.

ALYCE CLOVER

Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

Used as a cover crop, soil builder, for hay, and as a pasture plant. It has shown great promise especially in Central and North Central Florida. Experimental data shows that the best time for planting Alyce clover in Florida is during spring, preferably April, May and June. It must be planted on well-drained soil. This plant cannot survive on water-logged soils. Soil should be free of contamination with rootknot. Seed should be planted on well prepared ground and covered very lightly, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch; deeper plantings result in failure. Pack the soil after seeding, if possible. The crop is similar to alfalfa in chemical composition and in nutritive value. It makes a palatable hay. Cut for hay when it begins to flower. It is a good soil builder, and does well on all types of soil, except heavy, wet land; not as well adapted, however, to high, dry sandy land as is crotalaria. The most economical fertilizer application is 200 to 400 pounds per acre of 0-16-16 mixture. Lime soil and inoculate seed with Nitragin before planting. (See page 47.)

1 lb. 50c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

Sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre alone, or 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in a mixture.

Recommended principally for mixtures in perennial pastures. Furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year in the south. Also useful for lawns, especially in mixtures. Does well with Bermuda and Dallis Grass. Succeeds best on moist ground and during wet seasons. Sow in the late fall and early winter from October to January. Lime soil, 750 to 1500 lbs. per acre, and inoculate seed with Nitragin before planting. (See page 47.)

1 lb. 85c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

BENNE OR SESAME

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre drilled.

A tall growing annual herb, grows 3 to 5 feet, producing flowers followed by seed pods, which shatter the oily seeds in great profusion. These seeds are relished by poultry and a great use at present is a crop to attract and feed wild birds, especially quail and partridge. This is one of the best plants that can be grown for poultry feed. Plant from March to July, drilling seed thinly in rows three to four feet apart. Cultivate the same as corn. Benne matures in about four weeks and seeds will continue to develop for about three months after it begins to ripen. Benne will do well on any soil suitable for corn. We have only the native giant or tall variety.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.25

BEGGARWEED (Florida Clover)

Sow 10 pounds per acre.

Perfectly adapted to Florida sandy soil, and makes one of the finest pastures. A splendid quality of most nutritious hay.

Where the land is once well seeded with Beggarweed, you do not have to plant it any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed and from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Plant the seed from April to August, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre. Cover seed lightly, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate. Inoculate seed with Nitragin. (See page 47.)

1 lb. 60c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

FIELD SEED

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

CHUFAS

Plant 1 to 1½ pecks (10 to 15 lbs.) per acre.

(90 days.) This is a species of ground nut, easily grown, and a wonderful hog fattening crop. Plant from April to August. Cultivation is the same as for bunch peanuts. Can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting. Make rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping 3 to 5 Chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and covering about two inches. Especially suitable for light sandy and loamy soils.

1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

COWPEAS

Sow 1 to 1½ bushels per acre broadcast with field varieties. A bushel weighs 60 lbs.

Sow 20 to 45 lbs. per acre in drills with table varieties.

In the garden, make four plantings at different times. Plant ½ to ¾ lbs. to 150 feet at each planting for a family of 3 or 4 people.

Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September. Field varieties are always sown broadcast. Table varieties are always sown in drills three to four feet apart. The amount of seed per acre required depends upon the size of seed, which varies with varieties. Large seeded varieties like Blue Goose, Dixie Queen Purple Hull, California Blackeye, Sugar Crowder and the Ramshorns should be planted at the rate of from 30 to 45 lbs. per acre, small seeded varieties like the Conchs—about 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Inoculate seed with Nitrogin. (See page 47.)

Field Varieties of Cowpeas

Due to the unstable condition of the market, we were unable to make price quotations on field varieties of Cowpeas when this catalog went to press.

Write for prices, indicating variety and quantity desired.

Brabham. The Brabham Cowpea is absolutely immune from wilt and root-knot which attack some other varieties, makes fine, vigorous growth of vines, is early, and, where planted in March, April, or May, two good cuttings of hay can be made. Also a very good soil builder.

Whippoorwill. Very early, prolific, makes good growth of vines, and is a good variety for general purposes.

Mixed. The advantage claimed for sowing Mixed Cowpeas is that they produce an exceedingly heavy growth of vines for forage or soil improvement.

Table Varieties of Cowpeas

Improved Bush Conch. (70 days.) This variety of Conch peas is very early. The peas grow in what might be classified as a bunch type, the stocky, vigorous, upright growing plants making a bush about 24 inches tall. Some short runners or tendrils may develop which is characteristic of most table peas, however, the amount of runner growth is dependent largely upon the amount of moisture available. This variety, however, does not make long spreading vine growth as do other varieties of edible cowpeas. Pods are oval, medium green, straight, and closely filled with light green, tender peas. Seeds small, smooth, ivory white.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Two Crop Running Conch. (80 days.) This variety makes a long spreading vine, matures relatively early for a running variety, and has an exceedingly long bearing period, bearing an immense crop, from which it gets the name of Two Crop. It does well for late planting, and makes a good, late summer crop.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Brown or Sugar Crowder. (85 days.) An early, edible podded variety, used also for green shelled peas and for dried peas. Plant dark green, thick stemmed and branching. The large pods are round, plump, blunt, medium green, filled with brownish peas, crowded tightly together. Seeds smooth, buff-brown with darker colored brown eye. Used also as a forage crop and for soil improvement. Our special strain of this variety has been especially selected for broader, flatter, thicker pods which do not fit too tightly around the seeds and shell out easier than the regular narrow type pods.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Thin Shelled Purple Hull (Dixie Queen). (80 days.) Vines make a very vigorous branching growth, and do best when planted in three foot rows. If planted close, plants go all to vine and do not bear well. Very early and productive. Pods ripen to a deep purple color, are very large, long, slightly curved, well filled with large seeds of high edible quality.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Blue Goose. (75 days.) This is an early Crowder Pea type. A fine table Pea as well as a splendid soil-improver and stock Pea. Pods are long, and the seed is very large.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

California Blackeye. (75 days.) This is one of the best varieties of cowpeas for table use. Very early and very prolific. A standard heavy-bearing, strong-growing variety of easy growth.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$2.15; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$8.00

Extra Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas. (68 days.) This is the earliest maturing large Blackeye pea. Matures sweet tender peas two months after planting and continues to bear if green peas are kept picked. The prolific heavy yield, along with attractive appearance of the large mature peas, extreme earliness, and good keeping qualities make it a most popular Blackeye pea for Florida trucking. The delicious flavor and large long pods which are easily shelled make it very popular with home gardeners. The vine produces large leaves with a very vigorous growth.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$2.40; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$9.00

Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Blackeyes. (68 days.) Extremely prolific. It makes a tremendous number of long pods for its small upright vine. It is uniform in size, growth and maturity. They have a very delicious flavor.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$2.50; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$9.50

Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Blackeyes. (75 days.) The most vigorous and heaviest yielding edible pea. The peas are almost twice the size of ordinary blackeyes. They can be planted in wider rows, require less seed per acre and are best for the main or late crop. It is a dual purpose pea, producing a tremendous yield of green and dry peas, yet makes fine vine growth for green manure or hay. Home gardeners should plant both strains of wilt-resistant Ramshorns, but for the early market the Early Wilt-Resistant strain is best.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$2.65; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$10.00

CHICKEN CORN (Shallu or Egyptian Wheat)

Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

This is a sorghum with extra large, loose, bushy heads, covered thickly with small grains. If left standing, the grains drop off in a scattering manner, and the chickens gather them. If grown on a large scale, the large, well filled heads can be cut at maturity and fed to the poultry as desired. It is best to sow the seed thinly in three to four foot rows, leaving two to three plants to every three feet of row. If planted in small batches it is best to plant near the chicken houses so chickens can feed on the seeds as they fall. Chicken Corn, with ease of growth, resistance to most foliage diseases, a sure cropper and heavy yielder, will go a long way towards solving the poultry feed problem. The cheapest and best chicken feed you can grow. Plant from March to August.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$1.70; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$14.00

CROTALARIA

Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

Crotalaria is particularly desirable as a cover-crop for groves, truck and farm-lands, and does well on all kinds of soil except muck. It is a legume, thus adding a large amount of nitrogen to the soil. It makes a very profuse growth, furnishing an abundance of green material for humus. It can be mowed once a year, just as it starts to bloom; this will keep it from becoming too coarse. If cut 10 inches above the surface of the ground, the plant will produce the second growth and sufficient seed for reseeding the land the following year.

Crotalaria should be sown broadcast from March to June, on well-prepared land, at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds of *Spectabilis* seed per acre, depending on how thick the coverage is desired, and harrowed lightly.

Be sure to inoculate Crotalaria seed with Nitragin before planting. By so doing you will not only have the assurance of a surer stand, but a better crop, and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of a larger amount of nitrogen stored in the Crotalaria roots. (See page 47.)

Crotalaria Spectabilis. This vigorous growing, long-leaved variety is not as fibrous as others, the growth is much heavier, and the stems are hollow. As a result, it can be plowed under easier and it rots much quicker. The seed matures early and uniformly, making it a sure and heavy seeder. *Spectabilis* does well on high ground, but is best adapted to the better grades of sandy soils. Leaves, stems and seed of this Crotalaria plant, green or dry, are poisonous to poultry and livestock.

1 lb. 30c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

HEGARI (Hy-gear)—See Sorghum, page 44

CATTAIL OR PEARL MILLET

Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

This is one of the best yielders of green forage and continues to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently enough to prevent its going to seed. A tropical plant making an enormous growth. Relished by all kinds of stock, and they eat it greedily. No plant will go further towards solving the forage problem in Florida. Plant in early spring as soon as frost danger is past in March, and can be planted from then on until September 1. Sow thinly in rows three feet apart.

1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00

GOLDEN MILLET (Formerly called German Millet)

Sow 1 bushel (50 lbs.) per acre.

Golden Millet is an important hay crop, relished by horses and cattle. Seed thickly, not less than one bushel per acre. For an early hay crop plant in March and April. For a second crop plant in July and August. It matures in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head, because after that the hay quality decreases. For a large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop there is nothing better than Golden Millet.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

OATS

Sow 5 pecks (40 lbs.) per acre in drills; broadcast 2 to 2½ bu. per acre.

A bushel weighs 32 pounds.

Plant in drills 1½ feet apart and cover seed 2 to 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcast, use tooth harrow. The best time to plant oats in Florida is October and November, but can be planted to January. Land should receive 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of complete fertilizer, such as 3-8-5 at planting.

Coker's Fulgrain Strain 6. (120 days.) This is the best all around, general purpose oat for Florida. It combines early maturity with high yield, along with a stiff, storm resistant straw and a high degree of resistance to smut, leaf and crown rust. The heads are long and the grains are plump, heavy and of high feeding value. An extremely high yielder of high quality grain. As a result of years of breeding and selection, this oat is remarkably uniform in type and appearance.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 55c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.85

Coker's Victorgrain Strain 3. (125 days.) The highest producing strain of this leading variety, possessing stiffness of straw, high resistance to leaf rust and resistance to certain types of smut. This variety will not do well on poor soils or in areas where late spring droughts are common. An excellent medium early oat for the better soils of central and north Florida.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 55c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$1.85

Quincy No. 1. (130 days.) This variety, developed at the North Florida Experiment Station, is a red oat, highly resistant to rust and immune to smut, and has very full, plump, heavy kernels. It is rather late in maturity, which would be a serious disadvantage as a grain crop on sandy land, due to spring drought cutting the grain yield in central and south Florida, where, because of its leafy early growth it is principally used as a winter grazing oat.

1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 8 lbs. (pk.) 60c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$2.00

PEANUTS

Plant 1 bushel per acre.

A bushel weighs 25 lbs., except Valencia 22 lbs. per bu.

In addition to the crop of nuts for hogs, peanuts yield a large quantity of nutritious dry forage. Florida Runner Peanuts are by far the best when grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Valencia or Spanish Peanuts, because they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout during the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed that is to be planted. If planted in corn, a bushel will plant 4 acres, but where planted solid it requires a bushel of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping seeds in hills a foot apart. Plant from March to July. For best results inoculate peanuts with Nitragin. (See page 47.)

Valencia. (100 days.) This variety is adapted for growing in light sandy soils. It fills the demand for a peanut that is large and contains more nuts than the common varieties. Pods are large, well-filled, usually containing 3 or 4 nuts.

1 lb. 40c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Small Spanish. (90 days.) This is the little white Spanish Peanut, very productive and one of the surest croppers. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses, and hogs as a whole-grain ration.

1 lb. 30c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Improved Spanish. (95 days.) This variety can be planted closer than others, is more easily cultivated and gathered because the nuts cling firmly to the roots. Not as large as some other kinds, but the nuts entirely fill the pod and are very sweet and delicious in flavor. Very easily cured.

1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Florida Runner. (120 days.) This is the principal variety for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground in good condition all fall until eaten out by the hogs.

1 lb. 30c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

FIELD SEED

All prices are subject to change without notice.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Sow 4 pounds in drills or 8 to 10 pounds broadcast per acre.

For early Spring, Fall or Winter planting for quick green forage or grazing for hogs and poultry, there is nothing equal to Dwarf Essex Rape. While mostly planted in Fall and early winter, it may be planted in early Spring, but it will not stand much warm weather. It makes a quick succulent growth. It may be used as a substitute for turnip greens. The tops look like Rutabagas and growth is similar yet larger, but Rape makes no fleshy roots. It can be planted in rows like turnips, or broadcast covering by a light harrowing. It is ready for grazing in eight to ten weeks after planting. After cutting, or grazing, it keeps coming out again. Rape can be sown with fine results any month from September to March. It is a splendid green feed and forage crop relished by all kinds of stock and is relished especially by milk cows and increases the production of milk. It is also valuable for hogs and poultry, and makes an exceptionally fine hog pasture.

¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$25.00

RYE

Sow 2 pecks in drills; broadcast 1 bushel per acre.
A bushel weighs 56 pounds.

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading fall and winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the fall and winter seasons. Relished by live stock and poultry.

Rye can be planted from September to January but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. Fertilization is the same as for oats. (See page 43.) If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, plant in drills, 3 feet apart, using two pecks of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, for pasture, it will take 1 bushel to seed an acre. Florida Black and Abruzzi are the best varieties of Rye for pasture plantings in Florida.

Florida Black. A standard upright, tall-growing variety and a type that always gives satisfactory results in Florida. Northern or western varieties of rye have a tendency to fall over on the ground and are not suitable for grazing or cutting in Florida. Florida Black and Abruzzi are tall, upright growing varieties and both are ready for grazing in about seven weeks.

No seed available until September, 1945.

Abruzzi. Best tall-growing variety, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Tall and upright, early and heavy yielder.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.35; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$4.75

RICE

Sow ½ bushel (22 lbs.) per acre.

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill ½ bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice-bird season. If planted in June and July it will also miss the bird season.

Gopher. This is a very popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as Upland Rice. Grains heavy, broad, and flat.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00

Pearl (White). This variety is used very extensively in Florida. It produces a heavier, taller, more vigorous stalk with heavier heads than other varieties of this type. Does not shatter as badly as other varieties. Produces long, slender grains. Best adapted for low wet land.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 11 lbs. (pk.) \$1.40; 44 lbs. (bu.) \$5.00

SESBANIA

Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

Sesbania is a most valuable summer cover crop to grow on land that is more or less covered with water. Unlike other cover crops, Sesbania will grow in water, and will grow ideally well in the hot weather of midsummer on low, wet land. Sesbania is valuable under these conditions, not only as a green manure cover crop, but also as a means of killing out Bermuda Grass, nut grass and other weeds. Because of the fact that Sesbania grows so rapidly, and makes such a heavy dense growth quickly, it smothers out all weed growth. In addition to all this, it being a leguminous crop, forming nodules on the roots, it fixes atmospheric nitrogen. For best results use Nitragin. (See page 47.)

In order to get rapid and high germination on Sesbania seed, it is important to have the seed scarified. Scarified seed will usually germinate in from three to five days after planting. It is generally recommended to plant Sesbania seed broadcast at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, even a little heavier if weeds are bad. It is usually planted in late May, June and July, and a dense tall growth is obtained in about two months, at which time, just before blooming, the crop may be plowed under with a disk plow, and the stalks will rapidly rot. Valuable to plant in corn middles just ahead of the last cultivation. Also very useful as a bird feed crop if allowed to mature. Especially attractive to quail and doves.

Write for prices, indicating quantity desired.

SORGHUM

Amount of seed needed per acre depends upon the purpose for which planted as indicated below.
Sow 5 pounds to 1 bushel (50 lbs.) per acre.

The uses of Sorghum are many, such as grain, green feed, hay, pasturage, silage, syrup, etc.

It is a common practice to sow Sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use about ½ bushel Sorghum and 1 bushel of cowpeas per acre, sown broadcast. Planted in drills alone in 3-foot rows use 1 peck per acre; where planted for making syrup, use only 5 pounds of seed; or where sown broadcast for forage use 1 bushel of seed per acre, Hegari for grain 10 lbs. per acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. (For Forage.) (65 days.) This is the earliest and by far the most popular of all varieties. Grown almost exclusively for a forage crop, either alone or broadcast with peas. Not good for syrup.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. (For Syrup.) This is the standard cane for syrup making in Florida. The stalks are ten to twelve feet tall, and contain an abundance of juice and also produce plenty of leaves for fodder. Not only valuable for syrup making, but will make a large amount of forage and green feed for livestock.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Hegari (Hy-gear). (For grain and forage.) (100 days.) This crop, which is quite similar to Kaffir corn, has become very popular in the southeast because of its quick growth and enormous yield of grain, sometimes running over a ton to the acre. In addition, it makes better forage and silage than Kaffir. Unlike Kaffir, the stalks are very sweet and juicy. Makes dwarf growth (two feet) with large heads of white grains which do not shatter. Stands dry weather exceptionally well. Sow ten pounds per acre for grain, one bushel (50 lbs.) per acre broadcast for forage.

1 lb. 25c, postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Chicken Corn (Shallu or Egyptian Wheat). See page 43.

All prices are subject to change without notice.

Write for special prices on large quantities.

SOY BEANS

Sow 1 peck (15 lbs.) to 1 bushel (60 lbs.) per acre.

Soy Beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. They do excellently planted in corn.

Prepare the land as for cowpeas, sowing the seed from March 1 to July 1, a peck of seed per acre, in drills 3 feet apart, dropping two seeds every 6 inches in the drill, or, broadcast, one bushel per acre. Do not plant the seed over 1½ inches deep. Cut for hay when pods are well formed, or let the beans mature if wanted for seed. Use Nitragin. (See page 47.)

Mammoth Yellow. (110 days.) Our experience has proven that Mammoth Yellow is the best variety for Florida. It is a strong vigorous grower and heavy yielder of large seeds and also produces an abundance of foliage.

1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c, postpaid.

Not prepaid, 15 lbs. (pk.) \$1.05; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$3.75

SUNFLOWER

Sow 6 pounds per acre.

Mammoth Russian. Grown principally for the seed, which makes an ideal poultry feed. Matures quickly, is inexpensive to grow, and produces an immense yield, the Mammoth Rus-

sian making three to four times as much seed as ordinary varieties. It is also used extensively as a windbreak for beans. Plant from March to September. Plant the same as you would corn, sowing seed in drills three feet apart, and hills one foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when four to six inches high. Any soil suitable for corn will grow a good crop of sunflower.

1 lb. 35c; postpaid.

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.80; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$25.00

VELVET BEANS

Sow 2 pecks (30 lbs.) per acre.

Velvet Beans furnish one of Florida's most valuable crops for enriching the land, as soil-conditioners and builders. Velvet Beans are good for groves; fine for truck lands in building up the humus; good pasturage for cattle and hogs; and fine land renovators. Plant from March to August. Use Nitragin.

Osceola. (140 days.) A splendid producer of both seed and vine. This is one of the most popular varieties for Florida.

90-Day. (90 to 100 days.) This variety makes a very luxuriant growth and an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement. It matures quicker than other varieties.

Write for prices on Velvet Beans, indicating variety and quantity desired.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We supply Maryland and Arkansas grown strawberry stock plants direct from our nurseries in those states. These Northern grown stock or mother plants should be ordered and set out in multiplication beds in Florida during January, February and March. In these multiplication beds the Northern grown stock plants are allowed to produce runners with young plants which young plants are set in the permanent field from June to the middle of October. In the Plant City, Florida section, most of the plants are set in the permanent fields during September and early October. When these stock plants are received, care should be exercised never to allow the roots to dry out, either before or after setting the plants in the beds.

We have discontinued shipping strawberry plants in early fall because of difficulty in handling due to drying out of plants in transit during the hot weather of July, August and September.

Strawberry plants may be planted in rows three feet apart for single rows, or 4 to 5 feet apart for double rows, allowing 16 inches between double rows on each bed. Allow 12 to 14 inches between plants in the row.

In setting strawberry plants, holes should be made deep enough to set the roots straight. Plants should be set so that the surface soil comes just to the crown. Soil should be well firmed around the roots, and during dry weather each plant should be watered daily for several days after setting, preferably in the late afternoon.

If the land to be set to berries is very sour or acid, apply 500 lbs. lime or 1200 lbs. hardwood ashes per acre before setting plants (see page 58). After the plants are well established, 3 or 4 successive applications of high grade commercial fertilizer (4-7-5) should be given the plants at about monthly intervals, being sure to make one heavy application of 3-8-8 when the plants begin to set fruit.

	100 plants	250 plants	500 plants	1000 plants
	Postpaid		F.O.B. Nursery	
Maryland plants	Sold out			
Arkansas plants	1.50	3.00	4.00	7.50

ROSE BUSHES

Plant any time after October 1 to the end of March.

Planting and Care of Rose Bushes

Locate the rose garden in a well drained spot where it receives at least five hours of sunlight each day, and avoid the vicinity of trees and large shrubs. Plant bushes 2 to 3 feet apart each way. When planting, prune the bushes back to about 10". Dig holes sufficiently deep and wide to permit roots of plants to be set in natural position and not doubled up. Put two to three pounds of Wizard Brand Sheep manure in each hole and mix well with a half pound of 3-8-5 fertilizer. Then pour in a liberal supply of water, set bush, press the soil tightly around the roots, leaving no air spaces. Do not set plant any deeper than it originally grew, as indicated by soil mark on stem. All the first buds should be pulled off so as to increase the vigor and growth of the plant. Roses need lots of water, and should be fertilized every six to eight weeks with Vigoro or a 3-8-5 fertilizer mixture, using about one-half pound per plant, and an occasional application of sheep manure will help. During the summer, mulch with leaves, decomposed lawn clippings, rotted stable or cow manure. Spray or dust thoroughly with Nicotine Pyrox, or Kilgore's Rose Dust, at least once every week or as soon as diseases or insects appear. On sweet or alkaline soils, spray with manganese sulphate (see page 58).

We carry a large assortment of different colors and varieties, acclimated and adapted especially to Florida growing conditions. Our rose bushes are Texas grown and are budded on Rosa Multiflora and Texas Wax stock.

All orders will be shipped direct from the nursery.

Extra strong, No. 1 grade bushes, any variety—bloom approximately 2 months after setting out.

Postpaid to any point in Florida.

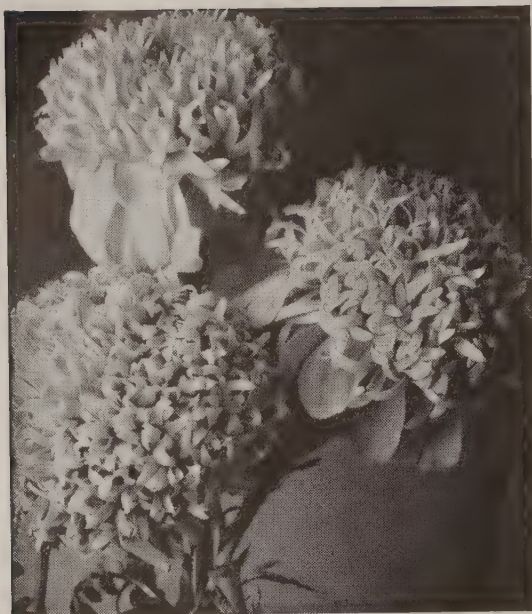
Each	3	5	10	25
60c	\$1.25	\$1.95	\$3.75	\$9.35

VARIETIES OF BUSH ROSES

Pink Radiance. **Red Radiance.** **Shell-Pink Radiance.** (Mrs. Charles Bell.) **White American Beauty.** **Etoile de Hollande**—Deep red. **Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria**—Pure White. **Lady Hillingdon**—Copper tone of apricot-yellow. **Luxembourg**—Golden-yellow, shaded with copper at center. **Talisman**—Rich scarlet and gold to deep rose and pale yellow. **President Hoover**—Cerise pink, flame scarlet and yellow. **Columbia**—Pink. **American Beauty**—Carmine pink. **Golden Dawn**—Lemon yellow. **E. G. Hill**—Dark red. **Francis Scott Key**—Carmine red. **Briarcliff**—Pink. **Editor McFarland**—Pink. **Roslyn**—Yellow.

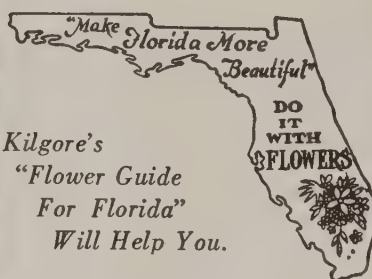
VARIETIES OF CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Radiance—Available in two colors, pink and red. **Climbing Perle Des Jardins**—Yellow. **Climbing White Maman Cochet**—Pure white.



Crown o' Gold Marigolds

Keep Up The Home Front With Flowers



Send for your free copy today.



Kilgore's Superb Mixture Petunias

FLOWER SEEDS FOR FLORIDA

Spread happiness everywhere with lots of flowers

Many Florida people for the first time this season will experience the thrill of an old fashioned flower garden. With gas and tire rationing, restricting pleasure automobile driving, Florida people are forced to spend more and more of their leisure time at home, and must of necessity find pleasure, recreation, and enjoyment in the home surroundings. Nothing will contribute more to the enhancement of these objectives than the home flower garden.

All flower seeds priced at 10c per packet. Postpaid.

If larger amounts are desired, write us giving quantity wanted, and we will quote special prices.

We recommend the following varieties for Florida as the result of many years of experimental work and testing under Florida conditions.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ageratum or Floss Flower
Purple Perfection, Dwarf
Blue Cap Improved | Cypress Vine mixture | Crown o' Gold (Collarette
Type), Dwarf Gigantea Pot
o' Gold | Salvia—Bonfire |
| African Daisy, Arctotis
Grandis | Daisy—Shasta, Single and
Semi-Double Giants | Morning Glory — Scarlett
O'Hara (Red), Pearly
Gates (White), Heavenly
Blue Improved (Blue) | Scabiosa—Sunrise mixture |
| Alyssum—White Gem, Violet
Queen Improved | Daisy—Blue-eyed African | Nasturtium—Double Golden
Gleam, Double Scarlet
Gleam, Double Gleam Hy-
brids | Snapdragon—Rust Proof Gi-
ant mixture, Finest Half-
tall mixture (Rust Proof) |
| Aster—Imperial mixture, Cre-
go assorted colors | Dianthus—Mourning Cloak,
Sweet Wivelsfield, Medal
mixture | Pansy—Engelmann's Giant
mixture | Statice—Assorted colors |
| Baby's Breath—White | Gaillardia or Blanket Flower
—Lorenziana | Petunia—Rosy Morn, Heav-
enly Blue, Howard Star
Improved, Elk's Pride,
Flaming Velvet, Balcony
White, Superb mixture,
Fluffy Ruffles mixture | Sweet Peas (early-flowering
Spencer) —Mrs. Herbert
Hoover, Mars, Shirley Tem-
ple, Hope, Lavanda, Ball's
Orange Improved, Rainbow
mixture |
| Balsam—Double Selected
mixture | Globe Amaranth—Assorted
colors | Phlox—Peninsular mixture | Tithonia or Florida Sunflow-
er—Orange-scarlet |
| Bean—Scarlet Runner | Gourds (Ornamental)—Small
varieties mixed | Poppy, California—Gorgeous
mixture | Verbena—Master mixture |
| Blue Lace Flower—Heavenly
Blue | Helianthus or Ornamental
Sunflower—Sunshine mix-
ture | Portulaca or Sun Plant—Dou-
ble mixed | Vinca or Periwinkle—Pink
and White mixed |
| Bachelor's Button—Sky Blue,
Dainty mixture | Helichrysum or Strawflower
—many colors | Queen Anne's Lace | Zinnia—Special Crown o'
Gold mixture, Fantasy mix-
ture, Giants of California
special mixture, Assorted
Pompon or Lilliput mixture,
Dwarf Mexican Hybrid
mixture, Crimson Monarch,
Wonder Rose, Polar Bear,
Sunburst mixture |
| Calendula—Campfire Im-
proved, Sulphur Queen, Ex-
cellent mixture | Hollyhock (Cuban) —Mixed
colors | Rose Bushes—different colors
and varieties. (See Kilgore's
"Flower Guide for Flori-
da.") | |
| Calliopsis—Choice Mixture | Larkspur — Stock-flowered
mixture, Giant Imperial
mixture | | |
| Candytuft—White Hyacinth-
Flowered, Border Group | Lupin—Assorted colors | | |
| Carnation—Charm mixture | Marigold—Gigantea Sunset
Giants mixture, Yellow Su-
preme, Dwarf French Dou-
ble Harmony, Guinea Gold, | | |
| Cosmos—Orange Flare and
Choice mixture | | | |
| Cynoglossom or Chinese For-
get-Me-Not—Sky Blue | | | |

If interested in flowers write for "Kilgore's Flower Guide for Florida"

Seed Inoculants, Starter Solutions, Root-Inducing Materials, Plant Stimulants

All Prices Quoted Are Postpaid.



When planting a legume feed or cover crop, such as clovers, cow peas, beggarweed, crotalaria, soy beans and velvet beans, first inoculate the seed with *Nitragin*. This helps the crop to add the maximum amount of valuable Nitrogen plant food material from the air to your soil. A good leguminous cover crop can take 50 to 150 pounds of nitrogen per acre from the air—if inoculated with *Nitragin*. For your soil's sake, inoculate all legume seed with *Nitragin*.

CULTURE GROUP A	Size	Inoculates	Price
ALFALFA			<i>Postpaid</i>
Sweet Clover, California, and other Bur Clovers, Hubam Clover, Black Medic Clover	1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	.50
	2 ½ bu.	150 lbs. seed	1.00
CULTURE GROUP B			
CLOVERS —Medium and Mammoth Red, Alsike, Crimson and White, Persian, White Dutch	1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	.50
	2 ½ bu.	150 lbs. seed	1.00
CULTURE GROUP C			
ALL VETCHES			
Hairy, Spring, Wild, Hungarian, Common	100 lb.	100 lbs. seed	.50
PEAS —Austrian, Canadian, Garden and Sweet. Broad Beans.	1200 lb. (12 - 100 lb. cans)	1200 lbs. seed	5.70
CULTURE GROUP D			
BEANS —String, Snap, Wax, Navy, Kidney, Pinto, Great Northern	1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	.35
CULTURE GROUP E			
PEANUTS AND COW-PEAS —Lima, Velvet and Mung Beans, Kudzu, Crotalaria, Beggarweed, Alyce Clover	Small size	up to 120 lbs. seed	.30
	5 bu.	300 lbs. seed	.55
	25 bu.	1500 lbs. seed	2.50
	30 bu.	1800 lbs. seed	3.25
CULTURE GROUP L			
LESPEDeza —All varieties, unhulled or hulled	Large size	up to 100 lbs. seed	.50
CULTURE GROUP S			
SOYBEANS	Small size	up to 120 lbs. seed	.30
All varieties	5 bu.	300 lbs. seed	.55
	25 bu.	1500 lbs. seed	2.50
	30 bu.	1800 lbs. seed	3.25
SPECIAL GROUP CULTURES			
SESBANIA	Small size	up to 120 lbs. seed	.30
	5 bu. size	300 lbs. seed	.55
	25 bu. size	1500 lbs. seed	2.50
	30 bu. size	1800 lbs. seed	3.25
LUPINES (all varieties)	100 lb. size	inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed.....	.50
GARDEN SIZE			
Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Beans, Lima Beans, Edible Soybeans and Lupines	Each Package	Will Inoculate Up to 8 lbs. seed.....	.10

TRANSPLANTONE

Transplantone is a water-soluble powder containing Vitamin B₁ and other parts of the Vitamin B fraction, plus certain plant hormones which are active in root formation. Transplantone supplies the plant with chemicals which stimulate root formation and growth after transplanting time. One ounce makes ten gallons solution.

Postpaid Prices:

½ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 50c; 3 oz. can \$1.00; 1 lb. can \$4.00

HYPONEX—A plant food powder—makes a good starter solution. (See Page 58)

PLANTABBS FOR HOUSE PLANTS

Plantabbs are a complete, balanced plant food of the high analysis 11-15-20. Use Plantabbs for all indoor potted plants and flowers, window and balcony boxes. Plantabbs are also excellent for garden flowers and vegetables. Plantabbs with Vitamin B₁ make vastly stronger root growth.

In Boxes of

12 tablets.....	\$.10
36 tablets.....	.25
90 tablets.....	.50
240 tablets.....	1.00
850 tablets.....	2.75

Prices quoted are Postpaid.

HORMODIN

Speeds rooting of cuttings

"Hormodin" is a hormone-like plant growth substances. Its principal use is to stimulate rapid root growth on cuttings. It has wide-spread use in propagating cuttings, whether rooted with ease, or normally rooted with difficulty. Many cuttings formerly impossible to propagate may now be rooted with the aid of Hormodin.

Write for booklet, "Hormodin Powder." Full instructions with each package.

HORMODIN POWDERS

Hormodin Powder is easy to use, consisting of simply dropping moistened stems in the powder and then planting. The cost of treatment is only a fraction of a cent per cutting.

No. 1—For Chrysanthemums, Poinsettias, Roses, Etc.

¼ oz. 25c; 1 ¾ oz. 50c; 1 lb. \$3.00

No. 2—For semi-woody plants and most common shrubs.

1 ¾ oz. 75c; 1 lb. \$4.50

No. 3—For resistant species, such as Evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings.

1 oz. \$1.00; ½ lb. \$4.50

Combination Package, powders Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in carton, 75c. Prices quoted are postpaid.

ROOTONE

A hormone powder to hasten the rooting of cuttings.

Rootone contains one of the most powerful synthetic plant hormones, diluted with other ingredients to get the best range of activity on plants. It is the easy, economical, safe and sure treatment for rooting cuttings.

Low Cost—1/30 to 1/50 cent per cutting.

Simplicity—No skill is needed to apply Rootone. Just dip and plant.

Write for booklet "Rootone—A hormone powder." Complete directions given on each package.

Postpaid prices: ¼ oz. pkg. 25c; 2 oz. pkg., will treat up to 3,000 cuttings, \$1.00; Commercial pkg., 1 lb., will treat up to 30,000 cuttings, \$5.00 (Patents Pending)

Insect and Disease Control Recommendations for the Truck Crop Grower in Florida.

For your guidance we have prepared a Dusting and Spraying Chart covering the more economically important insect and disease problems facing the Florida truck crop grower. It is suggested that the following chapters be read thoroughly before consulting the chart.

A few of the more important diseases of vegetable crops, as Mosaic, Root Knot and Damping off have been excluded from the tables for specific crops, as the symptoms as well as the control measures broadly apply to most vegetable crops. They are discussed separately in the section preceding the tables.

ROOT KNOT

The disease is caused by minute roundworms or nematodes in the soil. These worms bore into the roots of plants and are responsible for the swellings which develop on affected roots. These swellings are commonly called knots or galls. Such galls should not be confused with nitrogen nodules commonly found on small rootlets of leguminous crops. Nitrogen nodules appear as growths on the sides of small rootlets, while in nematode galls, the swellings extend all around portions of roots, regardless of their sizes. Plants seriously affected by root knot usually show a stunted condition and do not produce a normal crop. Because of their weak condition, they are extremely susceptible to secondary diseases.

Nematodes develop and multiply most rapidly during warm weather. It is then when they are most troublesome. As most of the vegetable crops, particularly okra, tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers and beans, are susceptible to root knot, it is advisable not to plant such vegetables during warm weather months—generally from April to October—in soils that are known to be infested. Such soils should be kept free of all susceptible plants, including weeds, and the ground should be left fallow, turning the soil over as often as possible. Flooding for a period of several months or the planting of non-susceptible cover crops are other alternatives. Such practices will reduce the nematode population considerably, and as a result, most crops can be grown during the winter months—from November to March or April—with reasonable assurance of fair success.

Chemical treatment of infested soils is expensive and is not recommended except for seed beds or small garden plots. For this purpose, calcium cyanide (Cyanogas) can be used at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds per 100 square feet. Application should be made three or four months before planting time.

MOSAIC

Mosaic disease is caused by organisms (virus) in the sap of the affected plants. The viruses, as infectious principles, may be transmitted from diseased to healthy plants in various ways. Insects undoubtedly play an important part in the transmission of the disease, although it may be spread by other means, such as pruning operations, bruising of plants by workers or mechanical equipment, picking fruit, etc.

The symptoms of mosaic vary slightly in different plants, but in general, certain broad characteristic indications can be noted in most all infected plant types. There is usually a stunting or dwarfing of the plants, with accompanying pattern of light-yellowish areas merging with green patches, giving them a "mottled" affect. Usually there is a roughening of the surface, producing in some cases a warty appearance. Edges of leaves often cup downward. The fruit also may be mottled and warted.

In the light of what has been said as to how mosaic may be transmitted to healthy plants, at least some control measures are quite obvious. Sick plants should be carefully removed from the garden and burned. If pruning of certain plants is desired, as in the case of staked tomatoes, particular caution should be exercised to prevent transmission of the virus. In general, when working in vegetable plots, refrain from injuring plants.

As insects play such an important part in the transmission of the disease, every effort should be made to keep them at a

minimum throughout the growing period of the plants. This is particularly true of the sucking type of insects, such as aphids, stink bugs, etc. For the control of such insects, consult tables under specific crops.

Areas adjacent to planted plots should be kept free of weeds, especially Wandering Jew and Nightshade.

DAMPING OFF

Damping off is primarily a disease affecting plants in seed beds, although they may be attacked after transplanting. A number of fungi and bacteria may be the cause, but one fungus, called Rhizoctonia, is the prime factor of infection.

Seedlings are attacked by the fungus at the soil line, where it penetrates the outer layer of the stem, destroying the cells. Wilting of the seedling is usually the first indication to the grower, that seedlings are damping off. As the fungus grows, the seedling collapses and dies. The fungus continues to develop and eventually covers the dead seedling as well as the surrounding soil, thus coming in contact with nearby seedlings, which it will also attack.

The prevention of damping off in seedbeds can best be accomplished by treating beds with an appropriate compound. Wettable Spergon and Semesan are highly recommended for this purpose. If the disease does appear in seedbeds, the soil should be disinfected immediately with Wettable Spergon at from 1 to 2 lbs. per 50 gallons, or Semesan at 1 lb. per 50 gallons.

CUTWORMS AND MOLE CRICKETS

No doubt every grower is thoroughly familiar with the large, fleshy, greasy looking cutworm. There are a number of species, some of them differing in feeding habits. The subterranean variety never appears above the soil, but feeds on roots and other vegetative matter underground entirely. A very destructive type is the cutworm that feeds by cutting off young plants near or at the surface of the soil. The third type is the so-called climbing cutworm because of its habits of climbing up into plants, feeding on foliage and often boring into fruit. All three types are nocturnal, that is they confine their feeding activities almost entirely at night.

Common control measures consist of the broadcasting of poison baits late afternoons or evenings. We recommend Kilgore's Poison Bait No. 3-S. Baits will not control the subterranean cutworm, as it does not come to the surface to feed.

Mole crickets, in some sections of the State, present a serious problem to the commercial grower. These insects are rather flat and of a dirty brown color. Their front legs are enlarged and shovel-like, permitting them to burrow in the soil with great speed and ease. During the day-time they remain deep in the ground. At night, they work just below the surface of the soil, making runways, which resemble those made by moles, except that they are much smaller. In seedbeds, relatively few of the mole crickets can be extremely destructive.

For their control, use Kilgore's Poison Bait No. 3-S, broadcasting the bait late afternoons, as these insects are also nocturnal. If practical, apply bait immediately after a rain.

RATS AND MICE

Control of rats and mice in large fields in certain sections of the state is a necessary and important function. Baiting has proved the most economical, if not always the most satisfactory method of control. To be effective, baits should be palatable, contain enough of the toxic agent to destroy rats eating relatively small amounts and should remain attractive long enough for suspicious animals to overcome their timidity and feed on them. Various poisons, such as thallium sulphate, strychnine, zinc phosphate, barium carbonate, arsenic and phosphorous preparations are common toxic agents in baits. Recently, a new type of activated and standardized red squill powder has made its appearance on the market, which deserves consideration in any rat control program. (See page 53 under "Vermicides").

SEED TREATMENT (For Disease Control)

As no reference to the treatment of seeds has been made in the chart, a separate chapter is here devoted to the subject.

It is quite obvious that only clean and disease-free seed should be planted. However, it behooves the grower to doubly safeguard his interests by properly treating his seeds before planting. The process is relatively inexpensive and will save the grower many a headache, as well as substantial sums in dollars and cents.

The following recommendations are those suggested by Florida State Experiment Stations:

Treatment for the prevention of Damping Off fungi:

		<i>Per Bu.</i>
Beans, Lima	Spergon	2½ oz.
Beans, Snap and Pole	Spergon	2 oz.
Peas	Spergon	2½ oz.
Cantaloupe	Spergon	2/3 oz.
	or Semesan	½ oz.
Carrot	Spergon	1 1/5 oz.
Celery	Semesan	1/3 oz.
Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc....	Spergon	¾ oz.
	or Semesan	½ oz.
Cucumber	Semesan	½ oz.
Eggplant	Semesan	½ oz.
	or Spergon	4/5 oz.
Escarole	Semesan	2/3 oz.
Lettuce	Spergon	¼ oz.
Pepper	Semesan	2/3 oz.
Spinach	Spergon	1¼ oz.
Tomato	Semesan	2/3 oz.
Watermelon	Semesan	½ oz.

The seed and seed treatment material should be thoroughly mixed together in a rotary drum mixer until all the seed are uniformly coated with the treatment material. In most cases this will take from three to five minutes at a speed of forty revolutions per minute. Screen off excess dust.

TREATMENT FOR THE PREVENTION OF SEED-BORNE DISEASES:

Hot water treatment affecting organisms on surface as well as within TOMATO seeds:

Soaking of seeds in hot water having a minimum temperature of 122° F. (Not to exceed 129° F.) for a period of 25 minutes. Small quantities of seed should be placed in loosely woven cloth bags so as not to be over half filled. An accurate thermometer is necessary. After treatment the hot, wet seed should be spread out in thin layers for drying purposes. Old, weak seed should not be treated in this manner, as the germination would be affected seriously. Do not attempt this treatment, unless thoroughly understood and fully equipped.

Bichloride of Mercury (Corrosive sublimate) treatment affecting organisms on surface of seeds:

Cucumbers: Dilute 1:1000, immersing seed for 10 minutes.

Less hardy seeds: Dilute 1:1000, immersing seeds for 5 minutes.

For small quantities of seed dissolve 1 tablet in 1 pint of water.

For larger quantities dissolve 1 oz. of the powder form in 7½ gallons of water. It is advisable to dissolve the powder in a small quantity (a pint or quart) of boiling water first.

Place seed in loosely woven cloth bags (about one half full). Submerge bags in solution and stir with a stick to loosen adhering bubbles. After soaking the proper length of time, remove bags and drain thoroughly. Seed should be washed for 15 minutes in several changes of water. Then spread in thin layers to allow to dry.

Do not prepare solution of Bichloride of Mercury in metal containers. Only glass, earthenware or wooden vessels should be used. In working with the compound, the greatest caution should be exercised, as it is extremely poisonous.

SANITATION

The practice of sanitation is of such vital importance, that no grower can afford to ignore the subject. Yet, in many cases, serious losses result from a complete neglect of a few simple rules. Diseases will spread readily from sick to healthy plants by various means, depending upon the nature of the disease. Spores of many species of fungi are air or wind borne, while others may be scattered over fields in water, due to rain or irrigation. Insects play an important part in the dissemination of diseases, particularly those of the sucking type, such as aphids, thrips, etc. Certain cultural operations, as pruning, picking, transplanting, etc., are greatly responsible for the scattering of diseases, especially those caused by bacteria and viruses, mosaic being a specific example of the latter.

Considering the methods of dissemination mentioned, it becomes obvious that the source of the disease should be destroyed, if at all possible. Affected plants, as well as dropped-decaying fruit, should be removed from the field and burned. Cultivation should be clean and frequent. Mechanical injury of plants by plowing, spraying or picking operations should be avoided as much as possible. Crop rotation is essential, provided that no other crop affected by the responsible disease is grown for several years. This method often proves cheaper than an attempt to control the disease chemically. As weeds serve as host plants to many insects, which may be carriers of fungi, viruses, etc., the necessity of their eradication certainly becomes evident. Whenever practical, soil moisture should be kept fairly constant. Corrective measures should be adopted where soils are either too acid or too alkaline.

POISONOUS INSECTICIDES

Great care should be exercised in the handling and storing of poisonous materials commonly used for spraying and dusting. Some of these compounds are not only highly toxic when taken internally, but also dangerous because of their power of skin penetration, but their effect upon the respiratory system due to inhalation of poisonous vapors as well as dust particles.

Poisonous compounds or portions of such compounds contained in mixtures listed or recommended in this catalog are:

Arsenicals, such as arsenate of lead, calcium arsenate and paris green are highly poisonous. These materials should be stored in tight containers and plainly labeled and marked "Poison". None of the arsenicals should be inhaled. Open wounds should be protected when working with Paris green or Paris green mixtures, to avoid contamination.

Fluorine Compounds vary in toxicity to man and warm-blooded animals. In general, it can be said all fluocides (a) and fluosilicates (b) are extremely poisonous, while some of the fluoaluminates (c) are only mildly so. Examples of these three types of fluorine salts are: (a) sodium fluoride, (b) sodium fluosilicate and barium fluosilicate, and (c) sodium fluoaluminate (cryolites, including natural cryolite bearing the trade name of "Kryocide").

Copper Compounds, such as Bordeaux, Copotox, Copper-A Compound, Pyrox and Tri-Basic Copper, are all to be considered poisonous, as they may disturb the function of gastric juices, when taken internally.

Nicotine and Its Compounds are all violent poisons and they should be handled with great caution. Concentrated liquid nicotine solutions are particularly dangerous, when accidentally coming in contact with the skin, the nicotine being readily absorbed through the skin and causing acute illness. Solutions spilled on skin should be immediately washed off with water and clothing that has become wet from nicotine spraying should be removed.

Carbon Disulfide is not only poisonous but is also highly inflammable. It should be kept away from fire, hot pipes and lighted cigarets and should be stored in tightly closed containers. If inhaled in large amounts, it will produce death. Inhalation of smaller amounts may cause dizziness and nausea.

Cyanogas (calcium cyanide), when coming in contact with air, liberates the deadly hydrocyanic acid gas. The use of the gas outside in the open air is a relatively safe procedure if necessary precautions are taken. However, the fumigation of dwellings and other enclosures should never be undertaken by persons who are not thoroughly familiar with the poisonous nature of the gas.

RESIDUES FROM POISONOUS INSECTICIDES ON PLANTS

U. S. D. A. Miscellaneous Publication No. 526 entitled "Insecticides and Equipment for Controlling Insects" adequately treats the poisonous residue problem as follows:

Residues of insecticides on the harvested product may endanger the consumer's well-being and must be guarded against. The recommendations that follow are given as a guide in avoiding such risks.

Insecticidal residues cannot be removed satisfactorily from cabbage, lettuce, celery, spinach, cauliflower, turnip greens, kale, broccoli, or other greens by a superficial washing of the head or leaves. Such a washing may remove the residues from the outside smooth surfaces of the leaves or fruit, but the innermost parts among the folds or ribs will not be affected materially.

Cabbage. Such materials as paris green, cryolite, and calcium arsenate should not be applied to any portion of the cabbage plant that is to be marketed. This means that cabbage intended for marketing as U. S. Grade No. 1 (which allows four loose outer leaves) should not be sprayed with these materials after the head has begun to form. If the marketed product is to bear a greater number of loose outer leaves than those allowed in U. S. Grade No. 1, these materials should not be used after the plants have been thinned or transplanted. If all the outer leaves of headed cabbage have been removed, the remainder should be free of harmful residues.

Celery. Arsenicals and fluorine compounds are not recommended for use on celery because of harmful residue.

Tomatoes. Residues may occur on tomatoes treated with calcium arsenate or cryolite, but the washing process in the canneries and wiping the fruit for market with a cloth will practically eliminate these residues.

Beans. For green and snap beans, sprays or dusts containing cryolite or arsenicals should not be applied after the pods have begun to form. If treatment is made after this period of growth, two or three washings of the harvested beans in water should remove any harmful residues.

Peppers. All peppers that have been treated with an arsenical (calcium arsenate) or fluorine compound (cryolite) must be washed before they are marketed or processed.

DILUTION TABLE FOR INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Material	Average amounts needed to make spray of		
	50 gals.	4 gallons	1 gallon
Arsenate of Lead.....	1½ lbs.	2 oz.	1 tablesp'n
Black Leaf 40.....	½ pt.	4 teasp'ns	1 teasp'n
Fish Oil Soap			
(as spreader).....	1½ lbs.	2 oz.	1 tablesp'n
Garden Volck Spray	2 qts.	5 oz.	2½ tablesp'ns
Kryocide	1½ lbs.	2 oz.	1 tablesp'n
Manganese Sulphate.....	3 lbs.	4 oz.	2 tablesp'ns
Nicotrol	1 qt.	5 tablesp'ns	4 teasp'n
Oil Emulsion (Fico).....	1 gal.	10½ oz.	2½ oz.
Orthex Spreader—			
Adhesive	½ pt.	4 teasp'ns	1 teasp'n
Paris Green.....	1 lb.	1¼ oz.	2 teasp'ns
Penetrol	1 qt.	5 tablesp'ns	4 teasp'ns
Pyrox (Liquid)	8 lbs.	10 oz. (wt.)	.....
Nicotine Pyrox	13 lbs.	20 oz.	3 tablesp'ns
Red Arrow Insect Spray. 1 pt.	2½ tablesp'ns	½ teasp'n	.....
Spergon Wetttable.....	1½ lbs.	2 oz.	1 tablesp'n
Sulfocide	1 qt.	5 tablesp'ns	4 teasp'ns
Scalecide	3 1-3 gal.	2 pts.	½ pt.
Triton B-1956	1½ oz.	¾ teasp'n	.....
Zinc Sulphate.....	1½ lbs.	2 oz.	1 tablesp'n

Note: One acre requires 75 to 200 gallons of liquid spray, depending upon nature of crop and size of plants.

FOR THE HOME GARDEN

For a discussion of insects and diseases as well as specific control recommendations, we refer you to "Home Garden Insect and Disease Problems", a bulletin recently published by the Kilgore Seed Co. Copies are available at all stores as well as through our mail order department at Plant City. Get your free copy of this valuable bulletin.

War Food Administration Restrictions

ROTENONE:

The following are the permitted uses of rotenone insecticides:

Commercial crops:

- Peas (food, seed, and Austrian), for the pea weevil and the pea aphid.
- Cabbage and other cole crops, for worms, aphids, flea beetles and the harlequin bug.
- Beans, for bean beetles.
- Sweet corn, for European corn borer.

Non-commercial crops:

- Vegetables and small fruits, for insects and mites in farm, home, and Victory gardens.

Animal uses:

- Cattle, for cattle grub and cattle lice.
- Lambs, for sheep tick.

Customer's Certificate of Use must be signed by purchaser when ordering rotenone products, except in quantities of 5 lbs. or less in the dust form, and 1 pint or less in the liquid form.

PYRETHRUM:

Excerpt from WFA Order Rev. FPO-11, Feb. 28, 1944:

Pyrethrum Insecticide—Agricultural use of pyrethrum insecticide. Because the armed forces are requiring most of the supply, only small amounts of pyrethrum will be available for agricultural and other civilian uses. Since the quantity of pyrethrum for agricultural use is expected to be much less than is needed to meet the minimum requirements of all essential agricultural uses, it is impracticable to establish in this order a list of permitted uses of pyrethrum insecticides manufactured from pyrethrum allocated by the War Production Board for agricultural use. The Director is hereby authorized, therefore, to designate from time to time the uses to which such insecticide may be applied and the quantities of such insecticide which may be applied to each particular use. In exercising this authority, the Director shall take into account the supply of pyrethrum available or expected to be available for agricultural use and shall take such action as he deems to be in the best interest of the food program. Although the Director may designate agricultural uses on his own initiative, any person desiring to sell or use pyrethrum insecticide for an agricultural use may request approval of such use by applying to the Director in writing, setting forth the purpose for which the insecticide is to be used and the quantity of pyrethrum which will be needed.

Sprayers and Dusters

Due to present shortage of supplies and uncertain wartime conditions, it is not possible to list different kinds and types of sprayers and dusters. We hope to have limited supplies of different sizes and types throughout the season. Write our main order department at Plant City, Florida, or inquire of our stores, advising us what size and type of sprayer or duster you desire, and we will do our best to supply your needs.

The Kilgore Seed Company announces the installation of the latest type of dust manufacturing equipment at our Plant City factory. These new facilities not only assure you of maximum effectiveness in all Kilgore's Insecticidal and Fungicidal dusts, but also guarantee the immediate delivery of freshly manufactured stocks to all of our stores at the time when you need them. In the face of tremendous obstacles caused by the war, the Kilgore Seed Company endeavors to maintain as well as to improve the high standards, for which all of Kilgore's products are known.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

When ordering insecticides or fungicides, please allow enough extra for postage because all prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store unless otherwise specified. Inquire of your postmaster for proper parcel post rates.

INSECTICIDES

ARSENATE LEAD-LIME DUST 30-70. Recommended for the control of cabbage worms and loopers before plants are heading. 8c per lb. 25 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$5.20.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER (BOWKER'S). Backed by over 40 years' manufacturing experience. A stomach poison of high quality. Uniform particle size. A dependable product used as a spray or as a dust for control of chewing insects. Pound canister 30c; 4-lb. bag 55c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD-SULPHUR DUST 20-80. A good dust for the combined control of certain worms and red spider on eggplant. 8c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$5.35.

BLACK LEAF 10 NICOTINE DUST. (See Nicotine Dusts, this page.)

BLACK LEAF 40. For the control of aphids, thrips, leaf hoppers and other soft bodied sucking insects. Useful for all vegetables, citrus and ornamentals. Also valuable painted undiluted on top of poultry roosts. Will control body lice, and effective as a spray against poultry lice. 1 oz. 35c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1 lb. \$2.40; 2 lbs. \$3.50; 5 lbs. \$6.60; 10 lbs. \$11.65. Prices quoted are prepaid.

CALCIUM ARSENATE POWDER (Bowker's Calcide). Mostly used on more resistant plants and vegetables such as potatoes, truck crops and cotton. It is used as a dust or as a spray for control of chewing insects. Pound canister 30c; 4 lb. bag 50c; case 12-4 lb. pkgs. \$4.89.

CALCIUM ARSENATE DUST 25-75 (Contains lime). A dust ready to use on the more resistant truck crops and cotton for the control of chewing insects. 7c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.45; 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.75.

CATTLE DIP (COOPER'S). A very effective cattle dip. Equally effective when sprayed or dipped. 5 gallon can \$10.00.

GENERAL PURPOSE DUST and GUN (KILGORE'S). Kills most garden insects, both sucking and chewing, as well as ants, roaches, fleas, etc., in or around the home. Complete—Each 35c; Refills for dust guns (dust only), 1 lb. 23c.

KRYOCIDE (Natural Cryolite). A fluorine spray for chewing insects. Use 2 to 3 pounds Kyrocide to fifty gallons of water. 1-lb. can 35c; 4-lb. bag 70c; 50-lb. bag \$7.50.

KRYOCIDE DUST 30-70. A fluorine dust especially recommended for worms on cucumbers and squash, pinworms on eggplants and fruit and pinworms on tomatoes. 9c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$6.35.

KRYOCIDE-SULPHUR DUST 30-70. 10c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.30; 50 lbs. \$3.65; 100 lbs. \$7.25.

LETHANE-ROTENONE DUST. For the control of Cabbage Worms and Loopers (especially the larvae of the Diamond Back Moth), and pea aphids. (See "War Food Administration Restrictions" on page 50.) 50 lbs. \$4.05; 100 lbs. \$8.10. Not available in smaller quantities.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION. (32 to 34 degrees Baumé.) 1 gal. can 57c; 5 gal. can \$2.35. Write for special prices on 55 gallon barrels.

MOSQUITO SPRAY (Kilgore's). A stainless liquid insecticide especially for household use. It kills roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes and flies. Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; gal. \$1.30.

NICOTINE DUSTS. Used to control aphids and thrips. For most effective control use on still and hot days. Use 3% dusts for ground applications, and 4% dusts for airplane applications.

		25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
3% Activated	14c per lb.	\$3.40	\$5.65	\$11.30
4% Activated	16c per lb.	4.15	7.10	14.20

NICOTINE DUST, BLACK LEAF 10. A nicotine dust comparable in killing power to a 3% Nicotine-lime dust, containing only 40% lime. 1 lb. 14c; 25 bls. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

NICOTROL. Nicotine Sulphate with Penetrol as spreader. Qt. \$1.25; gal. \$2.75; 5 gal. drum \$10.50.

OIL EMULSION (FICO). For the control of scales, mealy bugs, red spider, etc. 75c gal.; 5 gals. \$2.70; 55 gals. \$19.25.

PARIS GREEN. Best grade. Use as a dust or in solution as a spray against chewing insects. ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 14 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

POISON BAITS. Ready for use to control cutworms and mole crickets. Poison Baits No. 6 and No. 3-S are intended only for application direct to the soil, as they will burn foliage. Poison Bait No. 3 may be applied to the soil or hardier foliage.

Poison Bait No. 3 (contains Calcium Arsenate)—8c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$2.55; 100 lbs. \$5.05.

Poison Bait No. 3-S (contains Sodium Fluosilicate)—8c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$2.55; 100 lbs. \$5.05.

Poison Bait No. 6 (contains Paris Green)—8c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$5.30.

PYRETHRUM MARC DUST. A low-priced but effective dust for leaf hopper control (white or green fly) on beans and pepper. 8c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

PYRETHRUM DUSTS—OTHERS. As the supply of pyrethrum available for agricultural purposes is entirely unpredictable at this time, we cannot list any specific pyrethrum dusts. However, we believe that from time to time, limited quantities will be allocated for certain purposes, and we therefore suggest that you write us for further information at any time you desire pyrethrum dusts.

RED ARROW INSECT SPRAY. Makes a perfect solution, harmless to foliage, human, animal or poultry life. Kills garden aphids, melon aphids (Hessian Fly), worms, rose chafers, leaf hoppers, whiteflies, red spider, caterpillars, thrip, celery leaf tyer. 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; pint \$2.85; quart \$5.50.

ROLLER WORM DUST NO. 1. A mixture consisting of Arsenate of Lead and Sulphur, intended for the control of leaf rollers on beans. 6c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.30; 50 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$3.30.

ROTENONE DUST. For cabbage worms and loopers. (See Lethane-Rotenone Dust on this page.)

SCALECIDE. Excellent for citrus. Combined with Sulfocide at the rate of two gallons Scalecide and one gallon Sulfocide to two hundred gallons of water, it takes care of many citrus troubles. Qt. 80c; gal. \$1.90; 5 gals. \$6.90.

Write for descriptive pamphlets on Sulfocide and Scalecide.

SODIUM FLUOSILICATE (Fluocide). For use in cutworm and mole cricket baits. Baits prepared with this salt should not be broadcast over plants, as burns will result. Sodium fluosilicate is highly poisonous. 15c per lb.; 50 lbs. \$12.50.

THRIP AND MITE DUST. As this mixture contains Sulphur and treated Tobacco Dust, it has been found a satisfactory control for both red spider and thrips in strawberries. 7c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.55; 50 lbs. \$2.05; 100 lbs. \$4.10.

TOBACCO DUST. Best grade finely ground dust. Analysis ¾ to 1% nicotine. 7c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.15; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

VOLCK NURSERY SPRAY. An 83% oil emulsion (paste form) for the use against mealybugs, scale insects, red spider, white flies, etc. 5 gals. \$8.50; 28 gals. \$30.00; 54 gals. \$47.50.

VOLCK NURSERY AND GARDEN SPRAY. A liquid oil spray and spray carrier similar to Volck Nursery Spray, furnished in the smaller sizes only. 4 oz. 25c; 16 oz. 50c; 1 qt. 75c; 1 gal. \$2.25.

FUNGICIDES

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate) Crystals. 4 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate) Snowform. 4 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

BLUESTONE (Copper Sulphate) Instant Soluble. 4 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

BORDEAUX (POWDERED) DRY. A powerful fungicide for the control of blights, rusts and rots on crops where Bordeaux is recommended. Fine, light and fluffy. Add water according to directions and spray. Pound canister 30c; 4 lbs. 65c; case (12-4 lb. pkgs.) \$6.60.

COMPOUND A DUST NO. 12. Contains 12 lbs. Copper-A Compound. Recommended for tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, cucumbers, etc., as a fungicide. 8c per lb., 25 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$2.35; 100 lbs. \$4.65.

COMPOUND A DUST NO. 15. Contains 15 lbs. Copper-A Compound. Especially recommended for potatoes as a fungicide. 9c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.45.

COPOTOX. Copotox is made by a special process and under careful laboratory control, resulting in a product which retains its gelatinous property even after drying and packaging. In this gelatinous state Copotox remains uniform and stable throughout the period of exposure to atmospheric conditions. It is a non-crystalline substance and does not "scale off" the foliage and fruit. The process assures a strictly neutral product which has its advantage over other highly caustic materials in preventing "burn" to foliage and fruit. It is compatible with arsenicals, sulphur, zinc and manganese sulphate, and with organic insecticides, such as pyrethrum, derris and nicotine products free from acid radicals. Copotox is extremely fine. Ninety per cent will pass a theoretical screen of 1200 mesh. This fineness is essential for good coverage of a copper compound for effective control of fungus. All the particles in Copotox contain copper; they are fine and result in a good protective coating. There is no inactive residue to smother and stunt the plant, thereby decreasing the yields. 4 lb. pkg. 65c; case (12-4 lb. pkgs.) \$6.87.

COPOTOX DUST 20-80. This dust contains 20 pounds of an extremely fine particle-sized neutral copper (Copotox). Recommended wherever copper mixtures not containing lime are desired. 7c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.55; 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$4.15.

COPPER-A COMPOUND. An excellent fungicide for spraying purposes, containing 45% metallic copper. 6 lb. bag \$1.50; 50 lb. bag \$12.50.

DITHANE A-10. This synthetic organic fungicide actually controls blight—both early and late—as well as other plant diseases. It is greatly superior to the copper compounds which have been the potato growers' chief protection against these destructive diseases. The use of Dithane A-10 in comparison with copper spray materials has resulted in better disease control and consistently higher yields. Dithane A-10, when com-

bined with zinc sulphate and lime in the proportions of 1½ lbs. Dithane A-10, 1 lb. zinc sulphate and ½ lb. hydrated lime per 100 gallons water, is an effective fungicidal spray material that gives superior blight control. Used regularly in your spray program, it will insure better disease control and higher yields than can be obtained with copper fungicides. 3 lb. bag \$2.85; case lots (16 - 3 lb. bags) \$43.20.

PYROX (Without poison). A copper fungicide. A flowable paste, mixing readily with water. The nuisance of mixing your own spray might be worth while if the results justified it. But to begin with you can't be sure of your ingredients. Then the mixture is almost certain to be uneven; clogging the nozzles if they are small; coming out in big wasteful drops if they are large—drops that merely streak the foliage, leaving uncovered space for plant diseases to attack your crop.

No trouble—you just mix Pyrox Without Poison with water and spray. No burnt foliage. No wasted mixture; Pyrox stays in suspension well and doesn't spoil if you don't use it promptly.

When a poison is needed add Bowker's Arsenate of Lead or Bowker's Calcide. 100 lbs. \$8.75; 300 lb. drum \$23.70; 500 lb. barrel \$36.75.

SEMESAN. An effective treatment for vegetable and flower seeds to control damping-off fungi in the soil. Also repels ants. Directions on each package. (See page 49). 1/3 oz. 10c; 2 oz. 40c; 12 oz. \$1.88; 5 lbs. \$11.40; 25 lbs. \$52.50.

SEMESAN BEL (New Improved). For treatment of potatoes, controlling certain diseases of this crop. Directions on each package. 2 oz. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.65; 4 lbs. \$5.70; 25 lbs. \$33.25.

SPERGON. Extremely safe to use on all kinds of seeds planted in any kind of soil and is compatible with inoculation. Very valuable for treating seeds, especially beans and peas, to control soil diseases, for better stands and increased yields. Not only a seed protectant but also a growth stimulant. Use 2 ounces per bushel of seed with beans and peas. (See page 49.) 2 oz. 33c; 1 lb. \$2.16; 5 lbs. \$9.95; 10 lbs. \$18.50; 50 lbs. \$76.50.

SPERGON (Wettable Grade). Valuable for spraying to control diseases. Especially valuable to control downy mildew in cabbage seed-beds. Use from 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. 1 lb. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$9.25; 50 lbs. \$43.75.

SPERGON DUST—12%. For the control of downy mildew on cabbage. 1 lb. 24c; 25 lbs. \$5.85; 50 lbs. \$11.25; 100 lbs. \$21.50.

SULFOCIDE. Unexcelled as a vegetable spray. Checks mildew, rust and anthracnose on beans. Also used in the washing water before shipping beans, tomatoes, eggplants and peppers to check rots and other diseases while in transit. While Sulfoicide is a splendid spray for vegetables, it is just as valuable for citrus fruits. Pt. 65c; qt. \$1.05; gal. \$2.75; 5 gals. \$8.85.

SULPHUR (Dusting, with spreader). 6c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.28; 50 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$2.90.

SULPHUR (Wettable). 50 lbs. \$1.35.

INSECTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE COMBINATIONS

COMPOUND A - ARSENATE OF LEAD - SULPHUR DUST. Contains 12 lbs. Copper-A Compound and 20 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead. 9c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.05; 50 lbs. \$3.15; 100 lbs. \$6.25.

COMPOUND A - CALCIUM ARSENATE - SULPHUR DUST. Contains 12 lbs. Copper-A Compound and 20 lbs. of Calcium Arsenate. 10c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$3.55; 100 lbs. \$7.05.

COMPOUND A - KRYOCIDE DUST. A very good insecticide and fungicide combination for most vegetable crops. Contains 12 lbs. Copper-A Compound and 30 lbs. Kryocide (Natural Cryolite). 12c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$4.45; 100 lbs. \$8.90.

COPOTOX-CALCIUM ARSENATE DUST 20-20-60. Valuable in the control of Tomato Fruitworms. A mixture made of Copotox (a neutral copper), Calcium Arsenate and talc. 8c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$2.95; 100 lbs. \$5.85.

CUCUMBER DUST NO. 1. This dust, containing 20 lbs. Tri-Basic Copper and 4 lbs. Arsenate of Lead, is relatively inexpensive, still providing a good control over certain insects and diseases attacking cucumbers. 9c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.05; 50 lbs. \$3.15; 100 lbs. \$6.30.

KRYOCIDE-COPOTOX DUST 20-20-60. A fluorine dust to replace Copper-Lime Dusts with poison where neither arsenicals or lime are desired. This dust contains 20 lbs. Copotox (neutral copper). 11c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$3.85; 100 lbs. \$7.65.

NICOTINE-KRYOCIDE-COPPER DUST. An excellent combination dust especially developed for use on cucumbers, containing Nicotine, Kryocide and Cuprocide for the control of aphids, worms, cucumber beetles and certain diseases. Lb. 22c; 25 lbs. \$5.25; 50 lbs. \$9.50; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

ROSE DUST and GUN (KILGORE'S). A combined insecticide and fungicide, to keep rose bushes free of insects and diseases, by applying at regular intervals of approximately seven days. Complete—Each 35c. Refills for dust guns (dust only), 1 lb. 22c.

NICOTINE PYROX. If you have a garden you will want a can of the Nicotine Pyrox—Pyrox treated with nicotine. It not only kills leaf-chewing insects and prevents blight and other diseases as the regular Pyrox does, but it also kills sucking insects such as aphids, thrips and leaf-hoppers. Nicotine Pyrox is designed for commercial crops, as well as home gardens. 20 oz. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$6.50.

PYROX (Standard, with Lead Arsenate poison). A combined insecticide and fungicide in the form of an easily mixed paste. Pyrox is used for control of chewing insects and fungous diseases. 50 lbs. \$8.35; 300 lbs. \$34.50.

SQUASH DUST NO. 2. As the name implies, this dust is a specific for the control of certain insects and diseases on

squash. It contains 5 lbs. Arsenate of Lead, 50 lbs. Tobacco Dust and 45 lbs. Sulphur. 7c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.45; 50 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$3.70.

TOMATO DUST NO. 1. Containing 14 lbs. Tri-Basic Copper, 18 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 40 lbs. Sulphur. An ideal dust for tomatoes. 10c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.30; 50 lbs. \$3.65; 100 lbs. \$7.25.

TRI-BASIC COPPER-ARSENATE-SULPHUR DUST. This dust offers a variation of the preceding item, containing 20 lbs. Tri-Basic Copper, 10 lbs. Arsenate of Lead and 70 lbs. Sulphur. 10c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$8.00.

FUMIGANTS

CARBON DISULFIDE. Recommended for ridding grain of weevils, and excellent for killing ants, grasshoppers, etc., and for destroying vermin. Sold in gallon cans only. Per gallon \$2.00. (Not available.)

CYANOGAS A-DUST. Deadly to rodent and insect pests. Instantly and permanently kills ant colonies in lawns, gardens and yards before ants get into the home. ¼ lb. tin 30c;

1 lb. tin 75c; 5 lb. can \$3.00; 25 lb. can \$10.00. Not available.

CYANOGAS G-FUMIGANT. Comparable to sea sand in size of particles. Used for fumigating greenhouses, warehouses, buildings and for grain fumigation. 4 oz. can, containing enough to kill a million ants in lawns and gardens, 30c; 5 lb. can \$3.00; 25 lb. can \$10.00. Not available.

SPREADERS, STICKERS, EMULSIFIERS, ETC.

ACCO. (A Casein Spreader). Use ½ lb. to 50 gallons. 2 lb. pkg. 50c; case (25-2 lb. pkgs.) \$11.25.

FISH OIL SOAP. Increases the efficiency of Black Leaf 40 and many other spray materials. Use 1½ to 2 lbs. to 50 gallons as a spreader and sticker. 1 lb. 30c; 8 lbs. \$1.00; 16 lbs. \$1.84; 50 lbs. \$5.50, including container.

DUPONT SPREADER STICKER. This is a combined spreading and sticking agent designed especially for use with agricultural sprays. It is compatible with hard water. Will also increase the efficiency of weed-killing compounds, such as Ammate. 1 pt. 85c; 1 gal. \$5.75.

ORTHEX SPREADER-ADHESIVE. An excellent spreader-adhesive for use with residual sprays, such as copper com-

pounds, arsenicals, Kryocide, etc. Orthex gives better protection by STRETCHING the period of effectiveness in your sprays. 1 gal. \$1.45; 5 gals. \$5.00.

PENETROL. A free flowing spreader. Qt. 75c; gal. \$1.75; 5 gal. drum \$6.75; 55 gal. drum \$71.50.

TRITON B-1956. An efficient emulsifier and spreader for insecticides and fungicides. A combined spreader, sticker and deposit builder. Soluble in water and oil, it is widely used as an emulsifier in fruit, vegetable garden and ornamental sprays for maximum spreading and sticking qualities. Triton B-1956 is used at the rate of 2 to 4 ounces per 100 gallons. Gal. \$6.50.

VERMICIDES

CARBOLINEUM. A wood preservative and vermicide. Prevents damage by termites. It will kill and protect against chicken mites and fowl ticks. In gallon cans \$1.75; 35 gal. \$42.00; 55 gal. \$63.25.

DIXIE KILLER. Eliminates rats, mice, roaches, waterbugs, land crabs, cut worms and other destroyers of food and property. 2 oz. jar 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10.

MAGIKILL JELLY ANT BAIT. Kills ants and is harmless to plants. Safety trap 25c; Garden size 33c; Estate tube 80c; 7½ oz. Jumbo size \$1.55; 5 lb. can \$9.50.

RED SQUILL POWDER—KILGORE'S. A fortified and standardized red squill powder to meet the recommendations of the Fish and Wildlife Service for a Minimum Lethal Dose of 500/600 mg/kg. of rat. It is a specific poison to rodents and is relatively non-poisonous to human beings, domestic animals, and pets. Each package contains directions, showing how you can mix your own effective baits. 1 oz. 35c; ½ lb. \$1.65. (1 oz. will make approximately one-half pound of bait.)

TERRO ANT KILLER. Will rid your place of ants in twenty-four hours. Small size bottle 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS

AMMATE WEED KILLER (du Pont's). Ammate can be used for the control of many types of noxious weeds and generally effects a permanent kill. It is not considered poisonous and may be used safely on weed-infested areas without danger to livestock and humans. Ammate usually exerts only temporary soil sterilizing effects, varying with the soil. Treated areas may often be used for growing crops during the same season. 2 lb. bottle 75c; 10 lb. drum \$3.00; 50 lb. drum \$12.00; 350 lb. barrel \$63.00. (Use 1 to 3 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. area.)

ALUMINUM SULPHATE. For increasing acidity of soils where aluminum toxicity is no factor. 5c per lb. 100 lbs. \$4.00.

CATTLE DIP—COOPER'S. A very effective cattle dip. Equally effective when sprayed or dipped. Qt. 75c; gallon \$2.25; 5 gallon can \$10.00.

LIME—HYDRATED. For the neutralization of Manganese, Zinc and Copper Sulphates. 50-lb. bag 50c.

MANGANESE SULPHATE. For manganese deficiency in beans, peppers, etc. 100 lbs. \$3.65; less than 100 lbs. 5c. lb.

MICRO-MAG. A fine grade of hydrated lime containing 36% magnesium oxide. 3 lb. bag 15c.

SCREW WORM KILLER (Barry's). Kills screw worms instantly. Acts as a repellant in keeping flies off animals. No tar or other ointment needed for an after dressing. 6 oz. can 35c; 16 oz. can 65c; gal. \$3.50.

SMEAREX. For control of screw worms as formulated by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology. ½ pt. 40c; 1 pt. 75c; 1 qt. \$1.40.

SULPHUR-MANGANESE DUST—10%. For manganese deficiencies in beans, peppers, etc. Lb. 6c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

TREE TANGLEFOOT. Save your trees with "Tree Tanglefoot". A sure, easy, inexpensive material to apply to trunks of shade and fruit trees to prevent caterpillars from crawling up to the leaves. A pound makes a minimum of 15 lineal feet of 2-inch wide bands. Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City. 6 oz. 45c; 1 lb. 80c; 5 lbs. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lbs. \$15.00.

ZINC SULPHATE. For zinc deficiencies in beans, tomatoes, etc. 100 lbs. \$7.00; less than 100 lbs. 8c lb.

KILGORE'S DUSTING AND SPRAYING CHART FOR FLORIDA

CROP	INSECT OR DISEASE	LIQUID SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS		DUST RECOMMENDATIONS		REMARKS
			Dilution per 100 gals.		Rate per acre	
Beans	Bean Leaf Hoppers (commonly called White or Green Fly)			Pyrethrum Marc Dust	25 to 40 lbs.	Hopper infestations build up rapidly. Begin treatment early and repeat if necessary.
	Roller Worms	* Lead Arsenate * Kryocide	2 lbs. 3 lbs.	* Roller Worm Dust No. 1 * Kryocide-Sulphur Dust 30-70	15 to 25 lbs. 15 to 25 lbs.	Dust or spray when worms appear and repeat if necessary.
	Thrips	Black Leaf 40	1 to 2 pts.	Nicotine Dust—4% Activated Black Leaf 10 Nicotine Dust	15 to 30 lbs.	Apply in warm, still weather only.
	Rust	Sulfocide	2 qts.	Dusting Sulphur	20 to 30 lbs.	Begin applications when true leaves have formed, and repeat weekly. Try to prevent rather than cure.
	Powdery Mildew	Sulfocide	2 qts.	Dusting Sulphur	20 to 30 lbs.	Dust or spray at least 3 or 4 times before blooming. Do not treat with sulphur while plants are in bloom.
	Manganese and Zinc deficiencies	Manganese Sulphate Zinc Sulphate Lime or Micro-Mag. }	3 lbs. 1½ lbs. 3 lbs.	10% Sulphur-Manganese Dust	20 lbs.	Apply when symptoms appear. A second application within 4 or 5 days may be necessary.
	Halo Blight	None		None		If possible, procure clean seed grown in semi-arid sections in the West.
	Cabbage Worms and Loopers	* Kryocide Red Arrow * Lead Arsenate	3 lbs. 1 to 2 qts. 4 lbs.	* Kryocide Dust 30-70 * Arsenate Lead-Lime Dust 30-70 Lethane-Rotenone Dust	10 to 30 lbs. 10 to 30 lbs. 15 to 30 lbs.	Apply Kryocide or Arsenate Lead until plants begin to head. After that use Lethane-Rotenone Dust.
	Diamond Back Moth			Lethane-Rotenone Dust	15 to 30 lbs.	Be sure to cover undersides of leaves.
	Aphids	Black Leaf 40 Red Arrow	1 to 2 pts. 1 qt.	3 or 4% Nicotine Dust, activated Black Leaf 10 Nicotine Dust Lethane-Rotenone Dust	15 to 30 lbs. 15 to 30 lbs. 15 to 30 lbs.	Spot-dust if possible (where infestation has not spread over entire field).
Cabbage Cauliflower Broccoli, etc.	Black Rot and Black Leg	None		None		Do not plant in soils known to have been infested. Do not plant infested seedlings. Practice crop rotation on soils showing these diseases.
	Alternaria Leafspot	Pyrox Copotox Copper-A Compound	16 lbs. 4 lbs. 4 lbs.	Compound-A Dust No. 12 Copotox Dust 20-80	10 to 30 lbs. 10 to 30 lbs.	2 or 3 applications may be necessary.
	Watery Rot	None		None		Practice sanitation and crop rotation.
	Wire-Stem, Bottom Rot and Root Rot	None		None		Avoid damping off in seed bed. Do not plant seedlings showing discolored stems. Keep dirt from heading plants.
	Downy Mildew	Spergon-Wettable Copper-A Compound	4 lbs.	12% Spergon Dust		See Press Bulletin 589, University of Florida.

Celery	Leaf-tyers	*Kryocide	3 lbs.	*Kryocide Dust 30-70 Lethane-Roteneone Dust	20 to 40 lbs. 20 to 40 lbs.	Use Kryocide only on young plants.
	Loopers and Army Worms	*Kryocide	4 lbs.	Lethane-Roteneone Dust *Kryocide Dust 30-70	20 to 40 lbs. 20 to 40 lbs.	Use Kryocide only on young plants.
	Aphids and Thrips	Black Leaf 40 (Add Fish Oil Soap) Red Arrow	1 qt. 1½ lbs. 1 qt.	Black Leaf 10 Nicotine Dust Nicotine Dust 4% Activated	20 to 40 lbs. 20 to 40 lbs.	Apply as often as necessary in warm, still weather.
	Pink Rot	None		None		Practice sanitation. Remove all infested plants.
	Blackheart	None		None		Irregular water supply causes disease.
	Late and Early Blight	See Remarks		See remarks		Consult your local Experiment Station for latest information.
	Cracked Stem	Borax (Commercial) 10 lbs. per acre				Borax should be dissolved in water and applied about 2 weeks after transplanting.
	Aphids Anthracnose Melon Worms and Cucumber Beetles Angular Leafspot Downy Mildew Scab			*Nicotine—Kryocide— Copper Dust *Compound-A Kryocide Dust *Cucumber Dust No. 1 *Squash Dust No. 2	10 to 50 lbs. 10 to 50 lbs. 10 to 50 lbs. 10 to 50 lbs.	Dust as soon as true leaves have formed. Weekly thereafter. This is a combination treatment.
	Aphids	Black Leaf 40	1 qt.	Black Leaf 10 Nicotine Dust	10 to 50 lbs.	Apply as necessary
	Melon Worms and Cucumber Beetles	*Kryocide	4 lbs.	*Kryocide Dust 30-70	10 to 50 lbs.	Weekly applications.
Cucumbers Squash Melons	Anthracnose Angular Leafspot Downy Mildew Scab	Pyrox Copotox Copper-A Compound	16 lbs. 4 lbs. 4 lbs.	Compound-A Dust No. 12 Copotox Dust 20-80	10 to 50 lbs. 10 to 50 lbs.	Weekly applications.
	Aphids	Black Leaf 40	1 to 2 pts.	Nicotine Dust 4% Activated Black Leaf 10 Nicotine Dust Dusting Sulphur	20 to 60 lbs. 20 to 60 lbs. 20 to 60 lbs.	Apply as necessary.
	Red Spider					One or two applications under favorable weather conditions should suffice.
	Pin Worms	*Kryocide	3 lbs.	*Kryocide Dust 30-70	20 to 60 lbs.	Often occurring in seedbeds. Apply as necessary.
	Phomopsis Blight (Leaf-spot, fruit rot, stem canker, tip-over, etc.) Early Blight	Pyrox Copotox Copper-A Compound	16 lbs. 4 lbs. 4 lbs.	Copotox Dust 20-80 Compound-A Dust No. 12	20 to 40 lbs. 10 to 50 lbs.	Apply weekly during early season.
	Southern Blight	None		None		Practice sanitation and crop rotation.
	Brown Rot	None		None		p. H. of soil should be lowered.
	Red Spider and Pin Worm Combination			*Arsenate Lead-Sulphur Dust 20-80 *Kryocide-Sulphur Dust 30-70	20 to 60 lbs. 20 to 60 lbs.	Apply as necessary.
Eggplant						

KILGORE'S DUSTING AND SPRAYING CHART FOR FLORIDA (Continued)

CROP	INSECT OR DISEASE	LIQUID SPRAY RECOMMENDATIONS		DUST RECOMMENDATIONS		REMARKS
			Dilution per 100 gals.		Rate per acre	
Peas	Pea Aphid				Lethane-Rotenone Dust	As soon as observed.
	Powdery Mildew				Dusting Sulphur	Apply weekly after finding symptoms.
	Downy Mildew		2 qts.		Compound-A Dust No. 12	Apply weekly after observing symptoms.
	Bacterial Blight		16 lbs. 4 lbs. 4 lbs.		Copotox Dust 20-80	Apply weekly after observing symptoms.
Peppers		Copper-A Compound				
	Pepper Weevil		4 lbs.		*Kryocide Dust 30-70	Most serious on spring crops. Apply weekly upon discovery of larvae or adults in pods.
	Leafworms		3 lbs.		*Kryocide Dust 30-70	Apply as necessary.
	Aphids	Black Leaf 40	1 to 2 pts.		Nicotine Dust 3 or 4% Activated	Apply as necessary.
					Black Leaf 10 Nicotine Dust	
	Cercospora Leafspot (Frogeye)		16 lbs. 4 lbs. 4 lbs.		Copotox Dust 20-80	Apply weekly after observance of symptoms.
	Bacterial Spot				Compound-A Dust No. 12	
	Anthraxnose					
		Copotox Copper-A Compound	4 lbs. 4 lbs.		Copotox	To be applied as a preventive measure rather than cure.
	Southern Blight				Compound-A Dust No. 12	Practice sanitation and crop rotations.
	Blossom End Rot				None	Occurs mostly in dry weather and is caused by an irregular water supply. Proper soil moisture should be kept constant.
Potatoes						Apply weekly after observing symptoms.
	Chewing Insect and Disease Combinations				*Compound-A Kryocide Dust	
					*Copotox-Calcium Arsenate Dust 20-20-60	15 to 30 lbs.
					*Tri-Basic Copper-Arsenate Sulphur Dust	15 to 30 lbs.
						15 to 30 lbs.
	Aphids	Black Leaf 40	1 to 2 pts.		Nicotine Dust 3 or 4% Activated	Apply as necessary.
					Black-Leaf 10 Nicotine Dust	
					None	
	Stink Bugs (The Green Pumpkin Bug is the most important of the group)					No satisfactory insecticide has so far been developed. Hand collecting should be resorted to if practical.
	Late and Early Blight					See page 52 (under "Fungicides").
	Bacterial Wilt	Dithane A-10 Copper-A Compound	5 lbs.		Compound-A Dust No. 15	Reduce p. H. of soil. Rotate crops.
	Scab				None	Reduce p. H. of soil.
Sweet Potatoes	Fusarium Wilt				None	Practice sanitation.
	Southern Wilt				None	Practice sanitation and cultivate frequently.
	Sweet Potato Weevil	*Kryocide	3 lbs.		*Kryocide Dust 30-70	Apply as soon as adults appear and direct spray or dust towards base of stem.
						Do not plant sweet potatoes in areas, where infestations have occurred, for several years.

Sweet Potatoes (cont.)		Black Rot	None		None		Sanitation and crop rotations.
Tomatoes	Southern Blight	None	None		None		Sanitation.
	Storage Rots (Charcoal Rot, Java Rot, Black Rot, etc.)	None	None		None		Handle potatoes carefully when storing to prevent bruising or breaking of skin. Maintain sanitary storage conditions and do not crowd.
	Tomato Fruit Worm and Pin Worm	*Kryocide *Lead Arsenate	3 lbs. 4 lbs.		*Kryocide Dust 30-70 *Calcium Arsenate Dust 25-75	15 to 40 lbs. 15 to 40 lbs.	Begin as soon as signs of worm infestations are detected. For maximum control from 3 to 5 applications may be necessary.
	Tomato Horn Worm	None			None		Hand-picking.
	Aphids and Thrips	Black Leaf 40	1 to 2 pts.		Nicotine Dust 3 or 4% Activated Black Leaf 10 Nicotine Dust	15 to 40 lbs. 15 to 40 lbs.	As necessary.
	Fusarium Wilt (Brown Rot)	None			None		Plant wilt-resisting varieties or strains. Remove and burn wilted plants.
	Blossom End Rot	None			None		See under "Peppers".
	Southern Blight	None			None		Practice sanitation.
	Early Blight Anthracnose Bacterial Spot	Pyrox Copotox Copper-A Compound	16 lbs. 4 lbs. 4 lbs.		Compound-A Dust No. 12 Copotox Dust 20-80	15 to 40 lbs. 15 to 30 lbs.	Apply weekly after observance of symptoms.
	Bacterial Wilt	Pyrox Copotox Copper-A Compound	16 lbs. 4 lbs. 4 lbs.		Copotox Dust 20-80 Compound-A Dust No. 12	15 to 30 lbs. 15 to 40 lbs.	Bacteria transmitted only by entering through wounds. Practice strict sanitation. Control insects. Do not plant in soil heavily infested with nematodes. Copper sprays or dust, if begun early, will aid in checking disease.
Turnips	Galloping Rust (Zinc Deficiency)	Zinc Sulphate Manganese Sulphate Lime or Micro-Mag.	1 lb. 2 lbs. 2 lbs.				Apply two or three times after transplanting (in areas where the deficiency exists, e.i. the West Coast).
	Chewing Insect and Disease Combinations				*Compound-A Calcium Arsenate-Sulphur Dust *Compound-A Kryocide Dust *Copotox-Calcium Arsenate Dust 20-20-60 *Tomato Dust No. 1	15 to 40 lbs. 15 to 40 lbs. 15 to 40 lbs. 15 to 40 lbs.	Apply weekly after observing symptoms.
	Aphids	Black Leaf 40	2 pts.		Black Leaf 10 Nicotine Dust Nicotine Dust 4% Activated	10 to 30 lbs. 10 to 30 lbs.	As necessary.
	Anthracnose White Rust Black Leafspot	Copotox Copper-A Compound	4 lbs. 4 lbs.		Copotox Dust 20-80 Compound-A Dust No. 12	10 to 30 lbs. 10 to 30 lbs.	Apply weekly after appearance of true leaves.
	Powdery Mildew				Dusting Sulphur	10 to 30 lbs.	Apply weekly after symptoms are noted.
General Vegetables	Cutworms and Mole Crickets						See page 48.
	Root Knot						See page 48.
	Damping Off						See page 48.
	Mosaic						See page 48.
Seed Treatment							See page 49.

* The asterisk indicates that the material is poisonous and growers should use caution in the application of such mixtures when there may be a residue problem. (See page 50.)

FERTILIZERS

For starter solutions, root-inducing materials and plant stimulants (see page 47).

NACO BRAND FERTILIZERS

The manufacturers of NACO BRAND Fertilizers sincerely believe in their superiority. "COMPARE RESULTS" has been their slogan. NACO Fertilizers prove their value and economy by comparison.

NACO BRANDS are put up in 100 lb. bags. All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City.

NACO BRANDS FOR VEGETABLES

	Analysis	Price per 100-lb. Bag	Price per Ton
Strawberry Fruiter	3-8-8	\$1.90	\$37.90
Bean & Veg. Grower	4-8-4	1.90	37.15
Tomato Grower	4-8-8	2.05	40.95
Truck Producer No. 1	4-7-5	1.85	36.90
Standard	3-8-5	1.65	32.40
Standard	4-7-5	1.75	34.50

NACO BRAND FOR GARDENS

Victory Garden Special	5-10-5	2.15	42.75
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NACO BRANDS FOR CITRUS

Young Tree Grower	4-9-3	1.80	35.80
Citrus Special	3-8-5	1.70	33.65
Citrus Special	3-8-8	1.80	35.65
Citrus Special	4-8-6	1.90	37.95
Citrus Special	4-8-8	1.95	38.70

All NACO BRAND Fertilizers are made from only the highest grade animal and vegetable organics, balanced with reasonable amounts of Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia. Superphosphate, and with the Potash from either Muriate or Sulphate of Potash.

NACO FIVE STAR

NACO was the first in the field to realize the need of "secondary elements." Believing that a number of these elements in small quantities were of more value than a greater amount of a single element, NACO has successfully made up its 5 Star Base, which includes Copper, Zinc, Iron, Magnesia, and Manganese. This 5 Star may be included in any of the above mixtures at the small additional cost of \$3.00 per ton. When ordering 5 Star, please be certain to designate 5 Star alongside the Brand desired.



VIGORO

A complete plant food, supplies 11 vital food elements that science has proved all living plants require for normal healthy growth. You will particularly enjoy using Vigoro because it is odorless, sanitary, and so easy to apply. Vigoro is ideal for all growing things; lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, and vegetables.

1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.45; 50 lbs. \$2.35; 100 lbs. \$3.70.

Vigoro prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store.

WIZARD BRAND SHEEP MANURE

Wizard manures are highly concentrated, with all weed seeds killed. They supply the humus and natural plant-food so needed by Florida soils.

For New Lawns use 10 to 12 pounds per 100 square feet and rake into the surface soil. On old lawns use 8 to 10 pounds scattered broadcast and wet down with a hose.

For Flowers and Shrubs mix Wizard with the soil around each plant, using 1 to 5 pounds according to size.

For Fruits and Vegetables use 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre. Apply with a drill in the row or hill. Wizard is a profitable and lasting soil-building fertilizer.

	100 lbs.	Ton
Wizard Brand Sheep Manure	\$2.50	\$48.00

Prices quoted on Wizard Sheep Manure are f.o.b. Plant City.

HYPONEX—A plant food powder—makes a good starter solution.

Especially valuable in seedbeds and to start plants off after transplanting. Comes in a powder which makes liquid plant food containing all plant food elements plus Vitamin B1.

3 oz. can—makes 18 gallons.....\$.25 postpaid

1 lb. can—makes 100 gallons..... 1.00 postpaid

Es-Min-El. Contains all trace or rare essential mineral elements in proper proportions. Add to ordinary fertilizers at rate of 1 lb. or 2 lbs. to 10 lbs. regular fertilizer or 100 to 200 lbs. per ton of regular fertilizer. 5-lb. bag \$1.00, f.o.b. Plant City; 100-lb. bag \$10.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

Manganese Sulphate (65% spray grade). A quick acting material for applying manganese to plants in the form of a spray when plants are stunted and turning yellow on very alkaline or sweet soils. Apply at the rate of 4 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. 100 lbs. \$3.65 f.o.b. Plant City; Ton \$73.00 delivered, rail freight prepaid.

Granular Aero Cyanamid. A fertilizer carrying both nitrogen 22% and lime 70%. It is also valuable in helping to control soil disease organisms, especially nematodes. Packed in convenient, even weight, paper lined, 100-lb. sacks. 100 lbs. \$3.00, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$53.50 delivered, rail freight prepaid. Call or write for interesting booklets describing its uses.

Acid Phosphate (Superphosphate). Acid Phosphate is a valuable fertilizer and has corrected many plant troubles, particularly on muck soil. 18 per cent available Phosphoric Acid. 100 lbs. \$1.15, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$23.00. 300 lbs. and up delivered, rail freight prepaid.

Hardwood Ashes. Fine for sour and acid soils. 2 per cent potash, put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.15, f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$23.00. 300 lbs. and up delivered, rail freight prepaid.

Lime, Hydrated. Lime is a wonderful land-sweetener. Use at the rate of a half ton to a ton per acre, broadcast, before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour, the application should be heavier. You can use Hydrated with safety. 50-lb. bag 50c; ton \$19.00; ½ ton at ton rate, f.o.b., Plant City.

Peat Moss. Very good to add humus and hold moisture in seed-beds. Also an excellent poultry litter. Prices: Small lots 5c per lb.; 1 bale (approx. 100 lbs.) \$2.50; f.o.b. Plant City.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM AND GARDEN SUPPLIES

NEPONSET GREEN PAPER POTS

Especially adapted for growing plants. They are made of tough, waterproof paper eliminating breakage. The plants are grown from seed to maturity, sold and transplanted in the one Green Pot. They perform the major functions of clay pots at a fraction of the cost.

NEPONSET RED PAPER POTS

Neponset Red Paper Pots are specifically designed for shipping plants which have been grown in clay pots or in other containers. Shipping costs are lower by using Neponset Red Pots because there is considerably less weight and less breakage, and the clay pots can be saved for further use.

Size	By mail postpaid		F.O.B. Plant City	
	100 Pots		1,000 Pots	
	Green	Red	Green	Red
2 inch	\$1.20	\$.70	\$10.05	\$ 5.65
3 inch	1.60	.90	13.50	7.55
4 inch	2.40	1.45	20.10	12.20
5 inch	3.55	2.05	29.55	16.90
6 inch	4.65	2.69	38.80	22.40

NEPONSET PLANT BANDS

Efficient, convenient and economical to use for growing plants, for shipping and for protection against cut worms.

BLACK PLANT BANDS

For Growing Plants in Flats or Boxes

Size	By mail postpaid		F.O.B. Plant City	
	100		1,000	
2 inch	\$.60		\$ 4.88	
3 inch	.80		6.80	

HOTKAPS

Hotcaps are "individual hothouses" for every plant — protecting them against frost, rain, wind, insects and crusting. They force plant growth, making hardier, healthier plants and producing crops two to three weeks earlier. They may be used with practically any crop that needs protection, but are especially suited for use with vine crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes and watermelons.



100 with Fibreboard Garden Setter.....	\$ 1.95
250 with Fibreboard Garden Setter.....	3.50
1000 without Setter.....	11.00
5000 without Setter, per 1000.....	10.75
10000 without Setter, per 1000.....	10.50
25000 without Setter, per 1000.....	10.25
Fibreboard Garden Setter, alone.....	.15
Home Garden Package—25 Hotcaps with Paper Setter....	.50

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore Stores

PLANET JR. TOOLS

Due to shortage of supplies and small allocations of different tools, under present conditions it is not possible for us to list different types of Planet Jr. seed drills, wheel hoes, garden plows and fertilizer distributors for doing all phases of garden work economically and efficiently. If interested in any of these tools write our Mail Order department at Plant City, Fla., or consult one of our store managers for information, and we will do our best to serve you under these trying conditions.

TWINE (Jute)

Soft vegetable tying twine, excellent quality. Used for tying tomato plants and bunching vegetables.

Per lb. 35c; 50 to 60 lb. reels, per lb. 30c.

Prices quoted are prepaid.

RAFFIA

The plain or natural color comes in one pound hanks. Lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$8.50.

Colored Raffia (Bright Red, Royal Blue, Lavender, Purple, Brown, Orange, Bottle Green, Black, natural processed, white-bleached) 1/4 lb. 35c.

Raffia prices quoted are prepaid.

TARPAULINS—Fultex Brand

Made of high grade, closely woven cotton duck treated by heat pressure saturation process which insures positive waterproofing. The material is oil tempered. Orders for tarpaulins are excepted only under the conditions that we can make delivery, providing the goods are obtainable. We cannot make any guarantee as to how long we will be able to make deliveries on tarpaulines.

Size	Weight	Price
7½ x 10	12 oz. to sq. yard	\$10.40
10 x 12	12 oz. to sq. yard	16.65
12 x 14	15 oz. to sq. yard	28.15
15 x 16	15 oz. to sq. yard	40.20
15 x 20	15 oz. to sq. yard	50.25

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores.

CONTAINER LABELS

We have large stocks of attractive labels for tomato lugs, pepper crates, beans, celery and citrus. Upon request we will gladly forward samples of any type label you require. Charges for printing your brand and name are nominal. Write The Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Florida, for samples and full information.

LABEL PASTE

Ours is a genuine wheat paste, especially made for pasting labels on vegetable and fruit boxes. Mixes easily in cold or warm water. Will not discolor labels. Unaffected by water or atmospheric changes after drying.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores.

15c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$14.00; 225 lbs. \$29.25

CANNING DEPARTMENT

A well planned garden should provide a well canned pantry.

Pressure Cookers and Can Sealers

A limited number of Pressure Cookers and Can Sealers are allocated to us from time to time by the War Food Administration. If interested in a cooker or sealer write our mail order department at Plant City, Fla., or consult one of our store managers for information, and we will do the best we can to satisfy your needs.

CANS

Sanitary open top cans are ideal for home canning, uniform, accurate, dependable and strong. Each can is made from full weight prime tinplate and carefully tested to assure perfection. For vegetables, fruits or meats requiring the protection of enamels, "R" or "C" enamel-lined cans will give the best results. Sanitary open top cans require a can sealer for sealing.

Friction Top or syrup cans are used for packing syrup and for many other purposes.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City

	No. in Case	Price
No. 2 Sanitary Cans and Caps.....	100	\$2.65
No. 3 Sanitary Cans and Caps.....	100	3.65
No. 2 Sanitary Enameled Cans and Caps.....	100	2.80
No. 3 Sanitary Enameled Cans and Caps.....	100	3.95
No. 5 Friction-top (approx. ½ gal.) Cans and Caps	50	3.55
No. 10 Friction-top (approx. 1 gal.) Pail and Lid	50	5.20
5 gal. Square Honey Cans.....	each	.55
Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary Cans (per 100)		.75
Extra Covers for No. 3 Sanitary Cans (per 100)		1.00

CAN LABELS

Prices quoted are prepaid

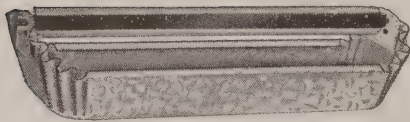
	25	100	1000
No. 2 and 3 Vegetable Labels.....	\$0.25	\$0.50	\$3.50
(Available for beans, blackeyed peas, and tomatoes. Size No. 2 only available for corn.)			
No. 5 (approx. ½ gal. syrup).....	.25	.60	5.00
No. 10 (approx. 1 gal. syrup).....	.25	.60	5.00

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

We Carry Only The Very Best Poultry Supplies. Our Stocks Are Complete At All Times,
Which Means Quick And Efficient Service On All Orders.

General Poultry Supplies—All Prices Quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore Store

REEL TOP FEEDERS

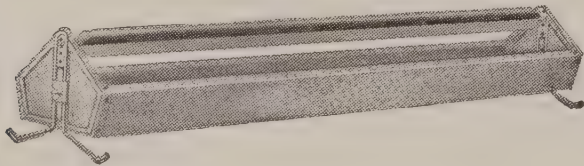


Balanced "S" type reel, strong, well built, for small flocks, die formed in one piece.

Cardboard Feeder, 48-inch length.....	\$.50
Metal Feeder, 28-inch length.....	.60

HUDSON "KLEEN-EZY" REEL TOP FEEDERS

Electrically welded ends—Ezy-Angle sides with flat bottom and feed saving lip, ½ inch wide. Perfectly formed galvanized steel throughout.



No. 6360—36-in. length—Reel Top.....	\$.75
No. 548 Feeder, 48-inch length Reel Top.....	1.25
No. 749 Feeder, 48-inch length Reel Top.....	1.60

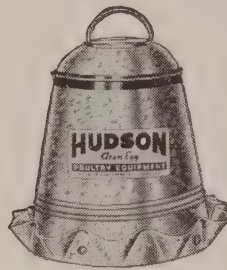
The 48-inch length feeders indicated above are of different styles.

THERMOMETERS

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes.

Incubator Thermometer.....	\$1.00
Brooder Thermometer.....	.75
Weather Thermometer, 8 in. wood case.....	.50

HUDSON HANDY FILL CHICK FOUNTAIN



Snap-on pan and sturdy handle make it possible to carry fountain when full without spilling. Ideal for baby chicks—ten drinking cups correctly sized.

No. A-8—Capacity two gallons	
Price	1.00

MASON JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

B-35 Glass Pan with three point clip.....	\$.15
-------------------------------------------	--------

No. 1541—Glass Fountain Capacity—1 gallon	
Price .....	.90



Key Ring Leg Bands. Made of celluloid in fast colors, red, pink, garnet, green, white and blue. Sizes for baby chick, pigeon, bantam, medium, intermediate and large. Specify size and color. 1c each; 75c per 100.

NEST-EGGS

Sold out.

POULTRY AND STOCK PREPARATIONS

All prices quoted are prepaid.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator, 2¾ lbs. 50c; 6 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$10.65.	Pratt's Poultry Inhalant. 1 pt. bottle 70c; 1 qt. bottle \$1.25.
Pratt's Animal Regulator, 2½ lbs. 50c; 6 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$3.40.	Pratt's Roost Paint. ½ pt. size \$1.00 (covers 240 running feet); pt. size \$1.75 (covers 480 running feet).
Pratt's Split Action Poultry Worm Capsules, Adult size, 100 capsules \$1.00; Chick size, 10 capsules, 65c.	Barry's Screw Worm Killer. 6 oz. 35c; 16 oz. 65c; gallons \$3.50.
Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder, 50 hen size, 60c; 100 hen size, \$1.00.	Peerless Screw Worm Killer. 6 oz. 35c; qt. \$1.00; gallon \$3.50.
Pratt's R-P Tablets (formerly Roup), 1½ oz. 30c; 3½ oz. 60c.	Smith's Sorehead Remedy. 1 oz. 60c.
Pratt's Chick Tablets (formerly Diarrhoea), 22 tablets 30c; 55 tablets 60c.	Germozone—For use in drinking water. Valuable as preventive of simple bowel trouble, also ocular roup. 4 fluid oz. 50c; 12 fluid oz. 75c.
Pratt's Disinfectant for Dipping and Spraying Poultry and Stock. Quart 60c; gallon \$1.60.	Getz-Um Poultry Insurance—Use in drinking water for lice, mites, fleas and all blood sucking insects. 2 fluid oz. 50c.
Pratt's Fly Spray. (For livestock.) Gallon \$1.35.	Tilghman Condition Powder. Aromatic stimulant and carminative for cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and chickens. Package 25c.
Pratt's C-Ka-Gene (Coccidiosis Control). 3½ lb. pkg. (100 chick size), \$1.25.	Walko Tablets. Use in drinking water for baby chicks. Aids in treating cold in head, simple catarrh, sneezing, wheezing, and roup. Package 50c.
Pratt's Pik-No-Mor. 5 oz. jar 60c.	

Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Bee-Hives and Equipment

The following prices on these supplies are subject to change without notice.

All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City, Florida or any Kilgore store.

If you wish your shipment to be made by mail, please add postage when ordering.

The following is only a partial list of our large and complete line of bee supplies carried in stock in all Kilgore's Florida stores and in Kilgore's mail order department at Plant City, Florida. We can always quickly get whatever a customer wants from the factory if we happen to be out, in which case the price will be f.o.b. factory, Medina, Ohio.

Write for a complete catalog on Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Standard 10-Frame Hive

One-story Standard Hive with mastic (substitute for metal) cover. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x20 in., outside measurements.

Hives in the flat are furnished with nails, 135-lb. tin rabbets punched for nails, reversible bottom board, improved metal cover, Hoffman frames, and complete directions for nailing.

A-2. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 31 lbs.....\$ 4.60

One-story Standard Hive, with excelsior cover.

A-6. Knocked down without foundation. Wt. 27 lbs.....\$ 3.45

A-7. 5 Hives KD without foundation. Wt. 132 lbs..... 14.90

Full-Depth 10-Frame Extracting Supers or Hive Bodies

C-3. 5 KD Standard Body with frame, no foundation. Wt. 69 lbs. 7.50

Shallow 10-Frame Extracting Supers

C-12. 1 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 5 lbs.....\$.65

C-13. 5 KD Empty only, no fittings. Wt. 28 lbs..... 3.00

C-17. 1 KD With shallow frames, no foundation. Wt. 9 lbs. 1.20

C-18. 5 KD With shallow frames, no foundation. Wt. 39 lbs. 5.25

C-20. 5 KD frames with thick-top bar. Wt. 39 lbs..... 5.85

Beeway 10-Frame Section Super

D-5. 1 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 8 lbs.....\$1.15

D-6. 5 KD Without sections or foundation. Wt. 39 lbs..... 5.40

List of Inside Fixtures for Supers

E-1. 10 Beeway Section Holders (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.), KDWt. 3 lbs. \$.50

E-2. 50 Beeway Section Holders (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.), KDWt. 15 lbs. 2.30

E-3. 100 Beeway Section Holders (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.), KDWt. 23 lbs. 4.35

E-15. 10 Beeway Wood Separators, 1/10 in. thickWt. 2 lbs. .30

E-35. 100 Super Springs (3 used to a super) Wt. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. .80

Honey Extractors

L-35. Three frame New Novice Extractor. Pocket 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 in. 60 combs per hr. Shipping Wt. 52 lbs.....\$16.45

Covers, Metal, 10-Frame

B-1. 1 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 10 lbs.....\$ 1.40

B-2. 5 KD Metal Cover with inner cover. Wt. 46 lbs..... 6.60

The Excelsior Wood Cover, 10-Frame

B-4. 5 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover. Wt. 40 lbs.....\$ 3.65

Inner Covers, 10-Frame

B-8. 1 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 3 lbs.....\$ 0.40

B-9. 5 KD Inner Cover, without bee escape. Wt. 12 lbs.... 1.85

Bottom Boards, 10-Frame

B-12. 1 KD Reversible Bottom Board. Wt. 7 lbs.....\$ 0.80

B-13. 5 KD Reversible Bottom Board. Wt. 35 lbs..... 3.75

Wire for Frames

G-61. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Spools Tinned Wire.....\$ 0.17

G-62. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Spools Tinned Wire25

G-63. 1 lb. Spools Tinned Wire45

Bee Escape

O-5. Root Double Escape without Board. Wt. 1 oz.....\$ 0.17

Bristle Bee Brush

N-85. Bristle Bee Brush. Wt. 3 oz..... .35

Frames

Furnished in the flat with nails and staples. All frames are furnished with solid bottoms unless otherwise specified.

10 50 100

Hoffman, with solid bottom bar, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x17 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Wt. 46 lbs. per 100G-1 G-2 G-6 \$0.85 \$3.10 \$6.05

Regular Shallow Extracting Frames, with solid bottom bar, dept 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Wt. 26 lbs. per 100G-20 G-21 G-22 .60 2.30 4.20

Shallow Extracting Frames, with regular Hoffman top bar, with solid bottom bar. Wt. 38 lbs. per 100G-25 G-26 2.90 5.60

Comb Honey Sections

Mill Run

F-1. 100 Wt. 8 lbs.....\$1.45

F-3. 500 Wt. 31 lbs..... 6.60

Spur Wire Imbedder

N-65. Super Wire Imbedder. Wt. 8 oz.....\$0.20

Steel Hive Tool

N-81. Hive Tool. 10-inch. Wt. 6 oz.....\$0.65

Wire Queen and Drone Trap (10-frame)

O-8. Wire Trap. Wt. 2 lbs.....\$0.50

Queen Excluder, 10-Frame

Each 10

Bees pass through rapidly, without hesitating. B-30 B-31

10-frame Standard 3-wire and wood, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ x20 in. Wt. 4 lbs.\$0.68 \$6.60

10-frame Special 7-wire and wood. Wt. 4 lbs..... .75 6.80

Standard Smoker

N-3. Standard Tin Smoker, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x7 in. Wt. 2 lbs.....\$1.05

Drill Bee Gloves

N25. Medium, 277 Large. Wt. 1 lb.....\$1.05

Veils

N-10. Root Indestructible Bee Veil. Wt. 1 lb.....\$0.35

Feeders

O-2. Boardman Feeder, with cap. Wt. 12 oz.....\$0.25

Foundation Medium Brood, 3-Ply

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—7 sheets to pound

H-1. 10-sheet Carton Weight Price

H-3. 50-sheet Carton 3 lbs. \$ 1.40

H-3. 50-sheet Carton 9 lbs. 6.45

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

For Standard Frames

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—8 sheets to pound

H-20. 10-sheet Carton Weight Price

H-22. 50-sheet Carton 3 lbs. \$ 1.20

H-22. 50-sheet Carton 8 lbs. 5.65

Light Brood, Single-Ply

8x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—10 sheets to pound

H-32. 10-sheet Carton Weight Price

H-34. 50-sheet Carton 2 lbs. \$.93

H-36. 200-sheet Carton 7 lbs. 4.45

H-36. 200-sheet Carton 33 lbs. 17.25

Medium Brood, Single-Ply

For Shallow Frames

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—15 sheets to pound

H-26. 10-sheet Carton Weight Price

H-28. 50-sheet Carton 2 lbs. \$ 0.75

H-28. 50-sheet Carton 5 lbs. 3.35

Medium Brood, Wired

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—7 sheets to pound

350. 10-sheet Carton Weight Price

350. 50-sheet Carton 3 lbs. \$ 1.40

350. 50-sheet Carton 10 lbs. 6.75

Medium Brood, Wired

4 13/16x16 $\frac{3}{4}$ —12 sheets to pound

352. 10-sheet Carton Weight Price

352. 50-sheet Carton 2 lbs. \$ 0.90

352. 50-sheet Carton 6 lbs. 4.05

Thin Super

Weight Price

J-1. 1-lb. Carton, 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ x15 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 28 sheets to lb.....2 lbs. \$1.05

J-3. 5-lb. Carton, 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ x15 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 28 sheets to lb.....7 lbs. 4.95

J-22. 1-lb. Carton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....2 lbs. 1.05

J-24. 5-lb. Carton, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....7 lbs. 4.95

J-27. 1-lb. Carton, 5x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....2 lbs. 1.05

J-29. 5-lb. Carton, 5x16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 22 sheets to lb.....7 lbs. 4.95

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			Tri-Basic Copper-Sulphur Dust		53			
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Kilgore's Flower Guide for Florida

KEEP UP THE HOME FRONT WITH FLOWERS



Spread Happiness Everywhere in Florida with Lots of Flowers

Many Florida people for the first time this season will experience the thrill of an old-fashioned flower garden. With gas and tire rationing restricting automobile driving for pleasure, they are forced to spend more and more of their leisure time at home, and must of necessity find recreation and enjoyment in their home surroundings. Nothing will contribute more to the enhancement of these objectives than a home flower garden.

Not only does a flower garden enhance the appearance and attractiveness of a home, but it also makes it a much more inviting place to live. In Florida, unlike other parts of the United States, flowers can be grown every month in the year. Florida climate and soils are favorable to the production of the finest flower gardens in the United States. Under present conditions, the home or backyard garden should not only produce an abundance of good, wholesome, fresh vegetables

for the table, but should also provide a profusion of attractive flowers picked fresh every morning to adorn every room of the house. What better way can one use one's spare time than to improve the surroundings as well as the interior of the home with sweet-scented, brilliantly colored flowers? In Florida, a well-kept flower garden can be had with little effort and small expense, and, as many people have discovered, will yield more lasting pleasure and genuine satisfaction than an equal amount of money, time, and effort spent in any other way. Any Florida home will be a brighter, much more enjoyable spot because of the presence of flowers. Under the present depressing war conditions, we can at least buoy up our spirits with flowers.

Make a flower garden this season. It will be a source of enjoyment to you and your family, as well as to the community in which you live.

For Best Results in Your Florida Flower Garden PLANT

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**

TRADE MARK

The Standard of Quality in Florida for over 35 years

Starting a Florida Flower Garden

Florida flower growers frequently experience difficulty in getting a good stand of robust seedlings, and as these are the basis of a beautiful garden, every effort should be made to secure good planting stock.

There are two general methods of sowing flower seeds, the first method is to sow the seeds in the open in shaded shallow furrows in the garden, where the plants are to bloom. Burlap, palm leaves or Spanish moss may be used for shading, and will also protect seeds from being washed out, covered too deep or packed by heavy rains.

The other and preferred method of starting most flower seedlings in Florida is to sow the seeds in flats or shallow boxes, or in muslin or burlap covered seedbeds, where the environment may be more easily and better controlled, than when sown in the open. The flats must have adequate drainage provided by holes in the bottom to allow the free passage of water. To prevent the soil from falling through the holes place a bit of broken flower pot or glass bottle or large stone over each hole.

Where an outdoor seedbed is made of fine pulverized, well fertilized soil, we recommend the use of burlap or white muslin as a cover, stretching it on a 3 or 4 foot wide tent-shaped or slanting frame built over the seedbed, with the sides about twelve inches from the ground to provide ample circulation of air under the cover. The seedbed cover will serve as a shade, also break the force of heavy rains. Ground covers of burlap may also be used to facilitate rapid and strong germination. The seedbed soil should be raised four to six inches to prevent overflow in case of heavy rains.

If flats are used, use a mixture of rotted manure or peat moss and fertile sandy loam garden soil, free of root-knot nematodes, and fill the flat to within a half inch of the top. Firm the soil with a block of wood, and soak with a fine spray. After the water has drained away, sprinkle small seeds thinly over the moist surface, or plant large seeds in rows. Large seeds may be covered by sand, fine seeds planted broadcast, such as Snapdragon, Pansy and Petunia, should be pressed into the soil with a block. Cover the seeds with newspaper, or better, with burlap, and apply water to the flat or seedbed daily, toward evening, until germination starts, never allowing the seeds to dry out. The cover must be removed immediately after the seeds sprout so that the tiny plants will not be weak, spindly or leggy.

After germination, apply a damp-off disease control, such as Semesan, following directions on the package. The damp-off control should be used at the first sign of the disease, which causes young seedlings to

rot off at the base of the stem. Give as much light as possible and water daily with a fine spray, never allowing seedbed soil to dry out.

Ants must be prevented from carrying away the seeds. Blocks of wood which stand in cans of oil will make excellent ant-proof legs for the flats. Magikil Jelly Ant Bait is a most effective control for ants, and is harmless to plants. It is desirable to treat flower seed with Semesan just before sowing, which has a tendency to repel ants and prevent them from carrying seed away. It also controls damping-off disease in seedbeds. If many ants appear, the seeds can be protected by sprinkling corn meal or grits liberally among the rows as the ants will prefer this food to the seeds.

Thin the seedlings as they begin to crowd. When the flower plants have four leaves and are 4 to 6 inches high, they should be set in their permanent locations in moist soil in the garden on a cloudy afternoon or toward evening, and water the plants thoroughly immediately after setting. They should be shaded during the next few days until they become established. Frequent heavy watering toward evening, and bi-monthly applications of a good fertilizer will contribute in a large measure to the success of a flower garden. Frequent shallow cultivation to keep down weeds, and to loosen the surface soil is a very beneficial operation.

When an annual plant forms seeds, it has completed its life cycle and begins a rapid decline. To assure a maximum number of blossoms, all annual flower plants must have the faded blossoms or seed vessels removed each day, thus keeping up the production of flowers and postponing the decline of the plant as long as possible.

When flowers are cut, they should be stored in deep, cool water for several hours before arranging. Never leave cut flowers in sunlight or in a draft.

CHEAP SEEDS ARE NOT ECONOMICAL

It takes the same length of time, fertilizer, care and attention to prepare the soil and plant poor seeds as it does good seeds. Poor seeds can never be depended upon to produce quality plants or flowers. The best and most adaptable seeds for Florida that one can obtain are the only seeds worth planting. Kilgore's "Bred-Rite" flower seeds have been thoroughly tested and proven for Florida conditions. No better flower seeds for Florida planting can be secured anywhere at any price. For over 35 years, we have been engaged in furnishing Florida flower enthusiasts the choicest and best adapted flower seeds.

Preparing and Fertilizing the Soil for the Florida Flower Garden

Since a proper soil condition is absolutely necessary for a good flower garden, you will profit vastly in the end by giving this matter of soil and soil preparation very careful attention. The soil must be put in the proper condition or the flower garden will never be satisfactory. It is much easier to make the condition of the soil right at the beginning than to attempt to do the improving as you go along.

In many places, the size of the garden is limited and the soil often very poor. The procedure of improving and preparing the flower garden soil is really quite simple, whether the soil is hard clay or light sand. Well rotted manure and leaf mold or black muck or hammock soil are ideal materials to work into the flower garden soil. If you cannot get well rotted manure and leaf mold or muck or hammock soil, the easiest and cheapest way is to spade under a thick layer, two or three inches deep, of horticultural grade peat moss. This material is clean and easy to handle, and a wonderfully effective material for breaking up hard soil and making it mellow, or for adding humus to sandy soil, making it more retentive of moisture and fertilizer materials. After the first layer of peat moss has been spaded into the ground, again cover the surface with an inch or two of peat moss, or better, Wizard Brand Sheep Manure, and a liberal sowing of good garden fertilizer such as Vigoro or a special garden fertilizer such as a 5-10-5 mixture, applying one of these materials at the rate of about 4 to 6 pounds per 100 square feet. If these materials are raked into the

surface soil at least 10 days before sowing seed or setting plants, you have the foundation for an excellent flower garden.

When setting out flower plants from flats or a seedbed to the permanent place in the garden, each plant should be given a good application, according to directions on the package of Hyponex, and this should be repeated a week or ten days later. This is a complete fertilizer and a wonderful plant stimulant, which will help the plants to overcome the shock of transplanting. Transplantone is also a valuable material to stimulate root development in transplanting.

After the flower plants are established in the garden, a light mulch of peat moss, oak leaves or partially rotted grass clippings over the entire soil around the plants will preserve moisture, keep the roots cool, and discourage weed growth.

A good complete fertilizer mixture such as Wizard Brand sheep manure, Vigoro or a special fertilizer mixture—5-10-5 formula, applied lightly every two weeks will make thrifty plants which produce an abundant supply of large attractive flowers throughout the season. It is a good plan to apply the above indicated materials alternately, using different materials for successive applications.

NOTE:—All of the above indicated materials can be secured from any Kilgore Seed Store or from our Mail Order Department, Plant City, Florida.

Twelve Kilgore Seed Stores Serving Florida

In addition to our large mail order department at Plant City, Florida, we maintain twelve Florida stores for your convenience, located at the following points:

BELLE GLADE
GAINESVILLE
HOMESTEAD
MIAMI, 127 N. W. 5th St.

PAHOKEE
PALMETTO
PLANT CITY
POMPAHO

SANFORD
VERO BEACH
WAUCHULA
WEST PALM BEACH,
910 Belvedere Road

Each of these stores carries a full supply of all flower seeds listed and described in this Flower Guide, and also a complete supply of lawn grass and vegetable seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides, sprayers and dusters, as well as garden tools and supplies. Everything for the Florida flower and vegetable garden.

Kind of Flower	Tender or Hardy	When to Plant	Approximate Time Sowing to Bloom (Months)	Space Between Rows (Feet)	Set Plants From Seedbed or Thin Out to Inches in Row (Inches)	Where to Sow Seed	Use
AGERATUM or FLOSS FLOWER	T	Sept. thru March	2½	Dwarf Blue Cap 1 6 Purple Perfection 2 12		Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets Bedding Borders Rock Gardens
ARCTOTIS or BLUE EYED AFRICAN DAISY	H	Sept. thru Jan.	3 to 4	3	18	Garden	Bouquets Bedding Rock Gardens
ALYSSUM	H	Sept. thru Jan.	1½	1	6	Flats or Seedbed or in Garden	Borders Rock Gardens
ASTER	H	Sept. thru April	3 to 4	2	18 to 24	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets Bedding Rock Gardens
BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED	T	Sept. thru March	1½	2	18	Flats or Seedbed	Edgings or Borders
BLUE LACE FLOWER or DIDISCUS	H	Sept. thru Jan.	2 to 3	3	36	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets Bedding Borders
BACHELOR'S BUTTON or CENTAUREA	H	Sept. thru Jan.	3	2	18	Garden	Bouquets Borders Backgrounds
BABY'S BREATH or GYPSOPHILA	H	Sept. thru Jan.	2 to 2½	3	18	Garden	Bouquets to Mix with other cut Flowers.
BEAN—SCARLET RUNNER	T	Feb. thru May	1½	Vine	6	Garden	Ornamental Climber for Shade and Attractive Blossoms.
CANDYTUFT	H	Sept. thru Feb.	2 to 3	Miniature Gem 1 6 Other Varieties 2 12		Garden	Bouquets Borders Rock Gardens
CARNATION	H	Sept. thru Dec.	3 to 4	2	12 to 18	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets

Kind of Flower	Tender or Hardy	When to Plant	Approximate Time Sowing to Bloom (Months)	Space Between Rows (Feet)	Set Plants From Seedbed or Thin Out to Inches in Row (Inches)	Where to Sow Seed	Use
CALENDULA	H	Sept. thru Jan.	3 to 3½	2	18	Flats or Seedbed or in Garden	Bouquets Bedding
CALLIOPSIS	H	Sept. thru Feb.	4	4 to 5	36	Garden	Bouquets Bedding Backgrounds
COSMOS	T	March thru May	2½ to 3	3 to 4	36	Garden	Bouquets Backgrounds
CYNOGLOSSUM or CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT	H	Sept. thru March	2 to 3	2	18	Garden	Cuttings to mix with other Flowers in Bouquets. Bedding, Rock Gardens
CYPRESS VINE	T	March thru May	2	Vine	36	Garden	Graceful vine for shade with profusion of Star-shaped Blossoms.
DAISY—SHASTA	H	Sept. thru Jan.	4	3	12 to 15	Garden	Bouquets Bedding
DIANTHUS or CHINESE PINKS	H	Sept. thru March	2½ to 3	2	6	Garden	Bouquets Bedding Borders Rock Gardens
GAILLARDIA or BLANKET FLOWER	H	Any Month	2 to 3	2	18	Garden	Bouquets Bedding
GLOBE AMARANTH	T	Feb. thru July	3	2	12	Flats or Seedbed	Borders
GOURD—ORNAMENTAL	T	Feb. thru May	4 to Fruit	Vine	36	Garden	Shading and Ornamental Fruits.
HELICHRYSUM or STRAWFLOWER	T	Sept. thru March	2 to 2½	3	12 to 18	Garden	Bouquets Backgrounds
HELIANTHUS or ORNAMENTAL SUNFLOWER	T	Feb. thru Aug.	1½ to 2	3	24	Garden	Bouquets Backgrounds

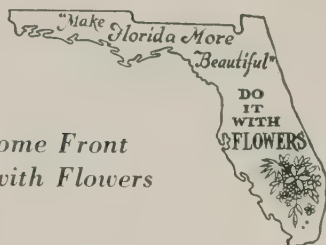
Kind of Flower	Tender or Hardy	When to Plant	Approximate Time Sowing to Bloom (Months)	Space Between Rows (Feet)	Set Plants From Seedbed or Thin Out to Inches in Row (Inches)	Where to Sow Seed	Use
HOLLYHOCK (CUBAN)	H	Aug. thru Jan.	5 to 6	3	24	Garden	Backgrounds
LARKSPUR	H	Nov. thru Jan.	2½ to 3	3	12 to 18	Garden	Bouquets Bedding Backgrounds
LUPIN	H	Sept. thru Dec.	2 to 2½	3	12	Garden	Bouquets Bedding Backgrounds
MORNING GLORY or IMPROVED IPOMEA	T	March thru June	2	Vine	12 to 18	Garden	Shade and, showy, large, attractive blossoms.
MARIGOLD	T	Feb. thru May and again in Sept.	1½ to 2	Dwf. Gigantea Pot O' Gold Dwf. Double Harmony 2 15 to 18 Gigantea Sunset Giants 4 36 All Other Varieties 3 15 to 18		Garden	Bouquets Bedding — Dwarf types. Borders
NASTURTIUM	T	Sept. thru March	2 to 3	Dwf. Gem Mixture Dwf. Golden Globe 2 12 All Other Varieties 3 12		Garden	Bouquets Bedding Rock Gardens
PANSY	H	Sept. thru Dec.	3	1½	12	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets Bedding Borders Rock Gardens
PHLOX DRUMMONDI	H	Sept. thru Feb.	3	2	6	Garden	Bedding in the Garden, Vacant Lots and Roadsides. Borders Rock Gardens
POPPY—CALIFORNIA	H	Sept. thru Jan.	3	2	6	Garden	Bedding Borders
PETUNIA	H	Sept. thru June	2½ to 3	Rosy Morn Heavenly Blue 2 12 All Other Varieties 3 18		Flats or Seedbed	Bedding and Roadside Beautification. Borders Rock Gardens

Kind of Flower	Tender or Hardy	When to Plant	Approximate Time Sowing to Bloom (Months)	Space Between Rows (Feet)	Set Plants From Seedbed or Thin Out to Inches in Row (Inches)	Where to Sow Seed	Use
PORTULACA or SUN PLANT	T	Feb. thru Aug.	1½	1	12	Garden	Borders Rock Gardens
QUEEN ANNE'S LACE	H	Sept. thru Jan.	2 to 3	4	24	Garden	Bouquets to Mix with Other Cut Flowers. Backgrounds
SALVIA	H	Sept. thru June	3 to 4	3	18	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets Bedding Borders
SCABIOSA or MOURNING BRIDE	H	Sept. thru Dec.	5	3	12	Garden	Bouquets Bedding
SNAPDRAGON or ANTIRRHINUM	H	Sept. thru Dec.	3 to 4	Giant 3 18 Half Tall 3 12		Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets Bedding
SWEET PEA	H	Sept. thru Dec.	2½ to 3	3	1 to 2	Garden	Bouquets
STATICE	H	Sept. thru Jan.	3	3	18	Garden	Bouquets Bedding
TITHONIA or FLORIDA SUNFLOWER	T	Feb. thru June	3	4	36	Garden	Bouquets Backgrounds
VERBENA	H	Any Month	3	2	12	Garden	Borders Rock Gardens
VINCA or PERIWINKLE	H	Any Month	3	1	12	Garden	Bedding Borders
ZINNIA	T	Feb. thru Aug.	1½	Pompon and Mexican Hybrids 2 12 All Other Varieties 3 18 to 24		Flats or Seedbed or in Garden	Giants for Bouquets and Backgrounds. Pompon for Bouquets, Bedding and Borders. Mexicana for Bedding, Borders and Rock Gardens.

* "Time to plant" indicated is for central and south Florida. In north Florida, many kinds will not withstand the winter cold, and this fact should be taken into consideration with reference to time of planting. † For bedding, give ½ space indicated between rows.

LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

Keep up
the Home Front
with Flowers



• The best in Flower Seeds for Florida, to enliven your Victory Gardens and boost home morale

We recommend the following varieties of flowers for Florida as the result of many years of experimental work and testing under Florida conditions. If larger amounts than indicated are desired, write us, giving quantity wanted and we will quote special prices.

This list indicates when to plant in Florida, and the approximate length of time from seed-sowing to bloom. The planting time suggested is for central and south Florida. In north Florida, many kinds will not withstand the winter cold, and this fact should be taken into consideration with reference to time of planting.

All priced at 10c per packet.

All prices quoted are postpaid

AGERATUM or FLOSS FLOWER. September through March. 2½ months.
Purple Perfection. ¼oz. 55c; ½oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50; ¼lb. \$4.50.
Dwarf Blue Cap Improved. ¼oz. 65c; ½oz. \$1.10; 1oz. \$2.00; oz. \$3.75.

AFRICAN DAISY (Arctotis grandis). September through January. 3 to 4 months.
1oz. 55c; oz. 85c; ¼lb. \$2.50.

ALYSSUM. September through January. 1½ months.
White Gem. ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.
Violet Queen Improved. ¼oz. 35c; ½oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼lb. \$3.00.

ASTER. September through April. 3 to 4 months.
Imperial Mixture. ¼oz. 50c; ½oz. 75c; oz. \$1.25; ¼lb. \$3.75.
Crego, Assorted Colors. ¼oz. 35c; ½oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼lb. \$3.00.

BABY'S BREATH. White. September through January. 2 to 2½ months.
½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50.

BALSAM, Double Selected Mixture. September through March. 1½ months.
½oz. 55c; oz. 85c; ¼lb. \$2.50.

BEAN, SCARLET RUNNER. February through May. 1½ months.
¼lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

BLUE LACE FLOWER, Heavenly Blue. September through January. 2 to 3 months.
½oz. 55c; oz. 85c; ¼lb. \$2.50.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. September through January. 3 months.
Sky Blue. Dainty Mixture. Either, ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.

CALENDULA. September through January. 3 to 3½ months.
Campfire Improved. ½oz. 50c; oz. 75c; ¼lb. \$2.25.
Sulphur Queen. ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.
Excellent Mixture. ½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50.

CALLIOPSIS, Choice Mixture. September through February. 4 months.
½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50.

CANDYTUFT. September through February. 2 to 3 months.
White Hyacinth-flowered. ½oz. 50c; oz. 75c; ¼lb. \$2.25.
Border Group. ½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50.

CARNATION, Charm Mixture. September through December. 3 to 4 months.
½oz. 65c; 1oz. \$1.10; ½oz. \$2.00; oz. \$3.75.

COSMOS. March through May. 2½ to 3 months.
Orange Flare. ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.
Choice Mixture. ½oz. 50c; 1oz. \$2.25.

CYNOGLOSSUM or CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT, Sky Blue. September through March. 2 to 3 months. Oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.25.

CYPRESS VINE, Mixture. March through May. 2 months. Oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50.

DAISY, SHASTA, Single and Semi-double Giants. September through January. 4 months.
1/16oz. \$1.10; ½oz. \$2.00; ¼oz. \$3.25.

DIANTHUS. September through March. 2½ to 3 months.
Mourning Cloak. Sweet Wivelsfield. Either, ¼oz. 35c; ½oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼lb. \$3.00.
Medal Mixture. ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.

GAILLARDIA or BLANKET FLOWER, Lorenziana. Any month. 2 to 3 months.
½oz. 55c; oz. 85c; ¼lb. \$2.50.

GLOBE AMARANTH, Assorted Colors. February through July. 3 months.
½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50.

GOURDS (Ornamental), Small Varieties Mixed. February through May. 4 months to fruit.
Oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.25.

HELIANTHUS or ORNAMENTAL SUNFLOWER, Sunshine Mixture. February through August. 1½ to 2 months.
½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50.

HELICHRYSUM or STRAWFLOWER, Many Colors. September through March. 2 to 2½ months.
½oz. 75c; oz. \$1.25; ¼lb. \$3.75.

HOLLYHOCK (Cuban), Mixed Colors. August through January. 5 to 6 months.
½oz. 50c; ¼oz. 75c; ½oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.25.

LARKSPUR. November through January. 2½ to 3 months.
Stock-flowered Mixture. ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.
Giant Imperial Mixture. ½oz. 50c; oz. 75c; ¼lb. \$2.25.

LUPIN, Assorted Colors. September through December. 2 to 2½ months.
½oz. 50c; oz. 75c; ¼lb. \$2.25.

MARIGOLD. February through May, again in September. 1½ to 2 months.
Gigantea Sunset Giants Mixture. ¼oz. 35c; ½oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼lb. \$3.00.
Yellow Supreme. ½oz. 50c; oz. 75c; ¼lb. \$2.25.
Dwarf French Double Harmony. ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.
Guinea Gold. ½oz. 50c; oz. 75c; ¼lb. \$2.25.
Crown O'Gold (Collarette type). ¼oz. 35c; ½oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼lb. \$3.00.

Dwarf Gigantea Pot O'Gold. ¼oz. 50c; ½oz. 75c; oz. \$1.25; ¼lb. \$3.75.

MORNING-GLORY. March through June. 2 months.
Scarlett O'Hara (red). Either, ¼oz. 35c; ½oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼lb. \$3.00.
Pearly Gates (white). ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.

Heavenly Blue Improved (blue). ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.

NASTURTIUM. September through March. 2 to 3 months.
Double Golden Gleam. ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.
Double Scarlet Gleam. ½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.
Double Gleam Hybrids. Any of above, oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

PANSY, Kilgore's Engelmann Giant Mixture. September through December. 3 months.
½oz. \$2.00; ¼oz. \$3.75.

PETUNIA. September through June. 2½ to 3 months.
Rosy Morn. ½oz. 60c; 1oz. \$1.00; ¼oz. \$1.75; oz. \$3.00.
Heavenly Blue. 1/16oz. 60c; ½oz. \$1.00; ¼oz. \$1.75; ½oz. \$3.00.
Howard Star Improved. ½oz. 50c; ¼oz. 75c; ½oz. \$1.35; oz. \$2.50.
Balcony White. 1/16oz. 50c; ½oz. 75c; ¼oz. \$1.35; ½oz. \$2.50.
Superb Mixture. ¼oz. 75c; ½oz. \$1.35; oz. \$2.50; ¼lb. \$7.50.
Elk's Pride. 1/16oz. \$2.15; ½oz. \$4.00; ¼oz. \$7.50.
Flaming Velvet (velvet red). 1/16oz. \$2.15; ½oz. \$4.00; ¼oz. \$7.50.

Fluffy Ruffles Mixture. 1/16oz. \$2.00; ½oz. \$3.75; ¼oz. \$7.00.

PHLOX, Peninsular Mixture. September through February. 3 months. ½oz. 85c; ¼oz. \$1.50; ½oz. \$2.50; oz. \$4.75; ¼lb. \$13.50.

POPPY, CALIFORNIA, Gorgeous Mixed (Single Flowering). September through January. 3 months.
½oz. 30c; oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50.

PORTULACA or SUN PLANT, Double Mixed. February through August. 1½ months.
1/16oz. 50c; ½oz. 75c; ¼oz. \$1.35; ½oz. \$2.50; oz. \$4.50.

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE. September through January. 2 to 3 months.
½oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼lb. \$2.00.

SALVIA, Bonfire. September through June. 3 to 4 months.
1/16oz. 50c; ½oz. 85c; ¼oz. \$1.50; ½oz. \$2.75.

SCABIOSA—Mourning Bride, Sunrise Mixture. September through December. 5 months.
½oz. 50c; oz. 75c; ¼lb. \$2.25.

SNAPDRAGON. September through December. 3 to 4 months.
Rustproof Giant Mixture. ½oz. 60c; ¼oz. \$1.00; ½oz. \$1.75; oz. \$3.00; ¼lb. \$9.00.
Finest Half-tall Mixture (Rustproof). ½oz. 50c; ¼oz. 75c; ½oz. \$1.35; oz. \$2.50; ¼lb. \$7.50.

STATICE, Assorted Colors. September through January. 3 months.
Oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

SWEET PEAS—Early Flowering Spencer. September through December. 2½ to 3 months.
Mrs. Herbert Hoover (bright blue).
Mars (bright crimson-red).
Shirley Temple (rich pink).
Hope (pure white).
Lavanda (pure clear lavender).
Ball's Orange Improved (deep orange). Any of above, oz. 50c; ¼lb. \$1.50; ½lb. \$2.75; lb. \$5.00.

Rainbow Mixture. Oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$1.00; ½lb. \$1.75; lb. \$3.00.

TITHONIA or FLORIDA SUNFLOWER, Orange-Scarlet. February through June. 3 months.
½oz. 35c; ¼lb. \$4.50.

VERBENA, Master Mixture. Any month. 3 months.
½oz. 50c; ¼oz. 75c; ½oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.25; ¼lb. \$6.75.

VINCA or PERIWINKLE, Pink and White Mixed. Any month. 3 months. ½oz. 50c; ¼oz. 75c; ½oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.25; ¼lb. \$6.75.

ZINNIA. February through August. 1½ months.
Special Crown O'Gold Mixture.
Fantasy Mixture.
Giants of California Special Mixture.
Dwarf Mexican Hybrid Mixture.
Crimson Monarch.
Wonder Rose.
Polar Bear.
Sunburst Mixture. Any of above, ¼oz. 50c; ½oz. 75c; oz. \$1.25; ¼lb. \$3.75; lb. \$11.25.

Assorted Pompon or Lilliput Mixture. ¼oz. 35c; ½oz. 60c; oz. \$1.00; ¼lb. \$3.00; lb. \$9.00.

ROSE BUSHES for Florida

We carry a large assortment of different colors and varieties of both bush and climbing Roses, adapted especially to Florida growing conditions.

All orders will be shipped direct from the nursery.

Plant any time after October 1 to the end of March.

VARIETIES OF BUSH ROSES

Pink Radiance. Red Radiance. Shell-Pink Radiance. (Mrs. Charles Bell). Etoile De Holland—Deep red. Golden Dawn—Lemon yellow. American Beauty—Carmine pink. Columbia—Pink. Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria—Pure white. White American Beauty. Lady Hillingdon—Coppertone of apricot-yellow. President Hoover—Cerise pink, flame scarlet and yellow. Luxembourg—Golden-yellow, shaded with copper at center. Talisman—Rich scarlet and gold to deep rose and pale yellow.

VARIETIES OF CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing Radiance—Available in two colors, pink and red. American Beauty—Vivid crimson. Marechal Neil—Yellow. Talisman—Rich scarlet and gold to deep rose and pale yellow.

Extra-strong, No. 1 grade bushes, any variety—Bloom approximately 2 months after setting out.

Postpaid to any point in Florida

Ea.	3	5	10	25	50	100
60c	\$1.25	\$1.95	\$3.75	\$9.35	\$16.80	\$31.25

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If interested in growing vegetables in your Victory Garden, write for "Kilgore's Fall Planting Guide for Florida," which will be sent free upon request.

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The Kilgore Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or plants it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Its liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seeds, bulbs or plants.

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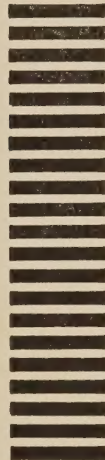
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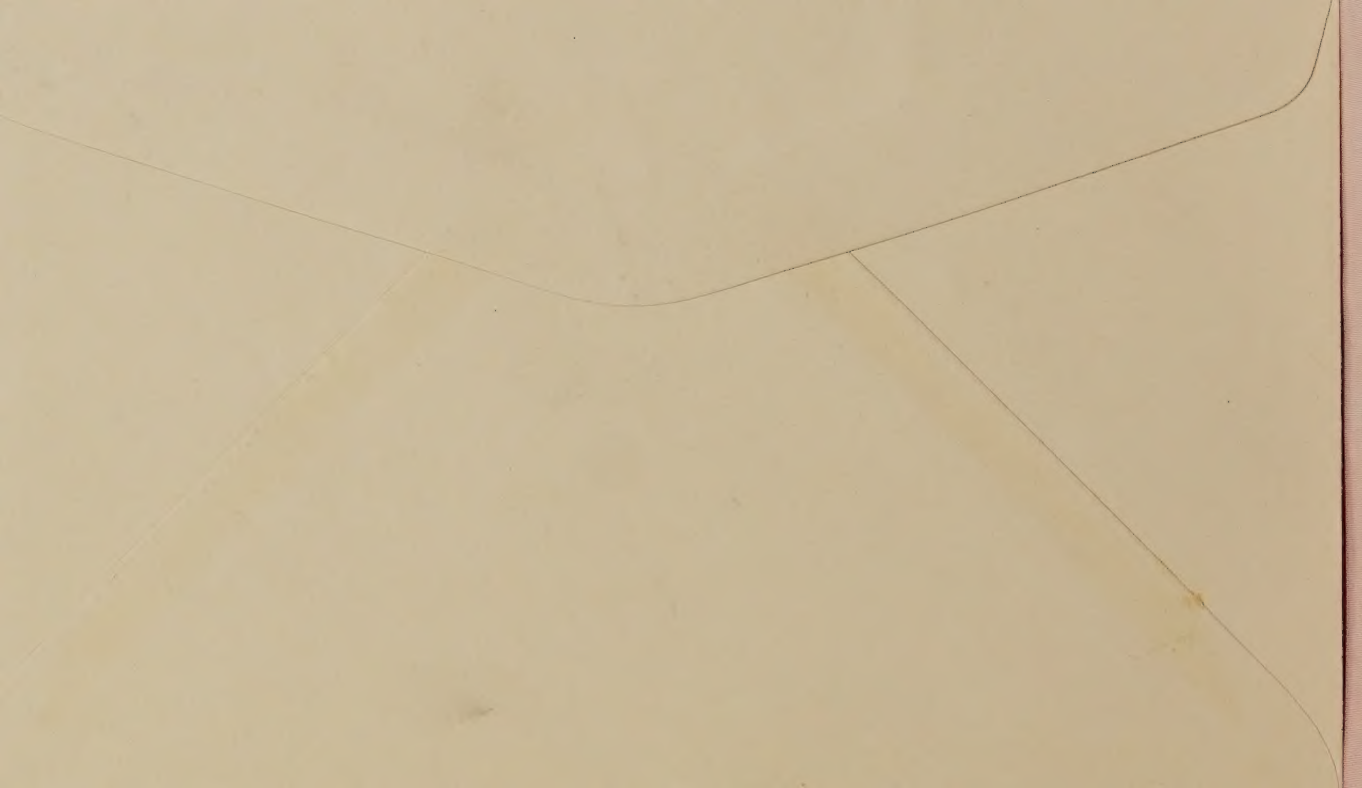
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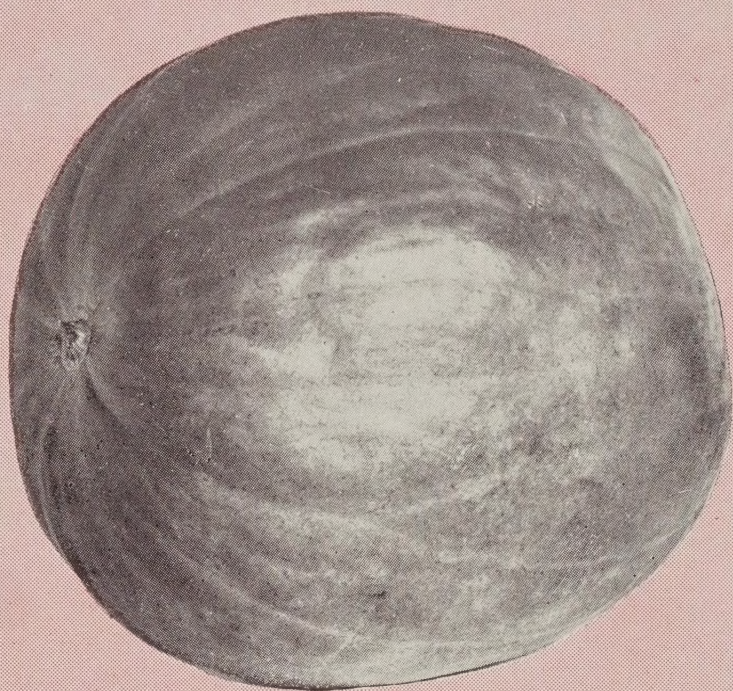




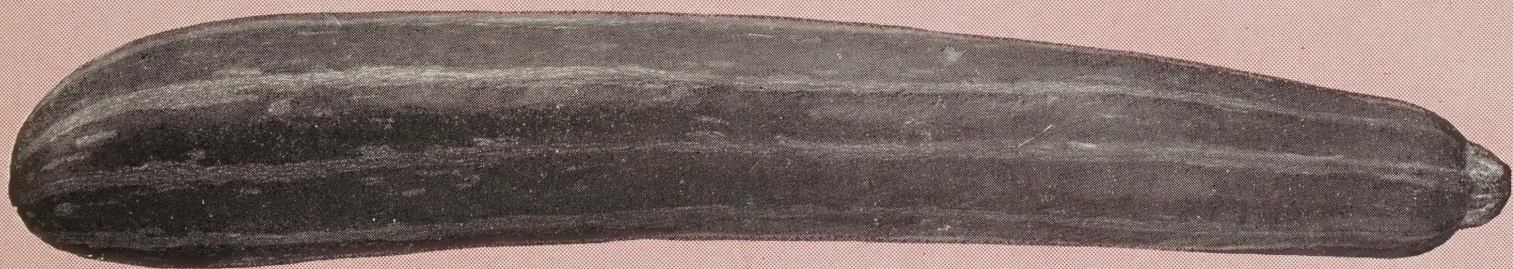
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FLORIDA GOLDEN NO. 15 CELERY
(See Page 15)



STONE MOUNTAIN WATERMELON
(See Page 37)



COCOZELLE SQUASH
(See Page 30)



COPENHAGEN MARKET (EXTRA EARLY) CABBAGE
(See Page 10)



RED CORE CHANTENAY CARROT
(See Page 13)

KILGORE'S *Bred-Rite* SEEDS

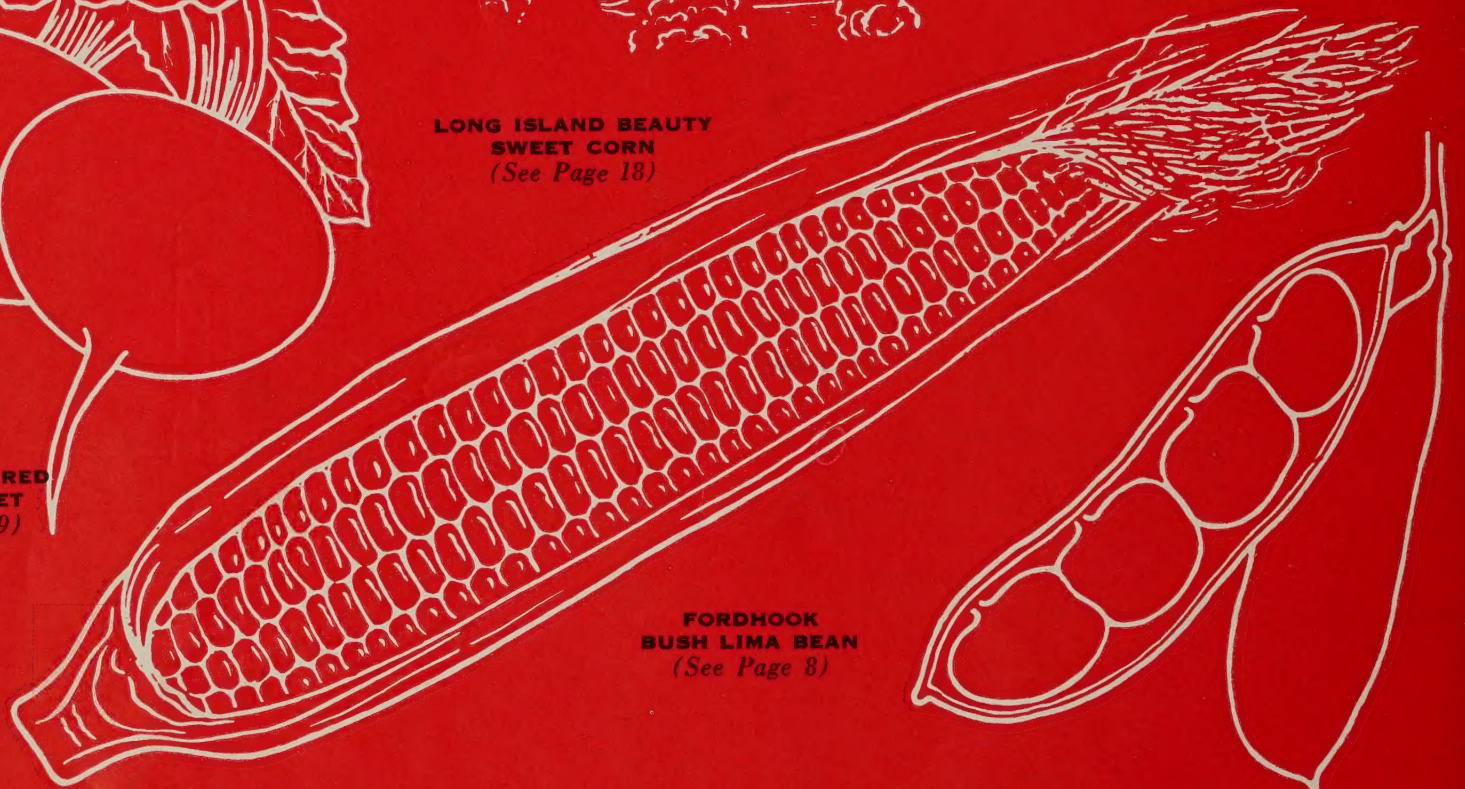
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**TENDERGREEN
BUSH BEAN**
(See Page 6)

**LONG ISLAND BEAUTY
SWEET CORN**
(See Page 18)



**FORDHOOK
BUSH LIMA BEAN**
(See Page 8)



**EARLY BLOOD-RED
MARKET BEET**
(See Page 9)

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